

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C12N 15/12, C07K 14/47, C12N 1/00, A61K 38/17, C07K 16/18, C12Q 1/68		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/29574
			(43) International Publication Date: 25 May 2000 (25.05.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/26234 (22) International Filing Date: 4 November 1999 (04.11.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/195,292 18 November 1998 (18.11.98) US (63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application US 09/195,292 (CIP) Filed on 18 November 1998 (18.11.98) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): INCYTE PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. [US/US]; 3174 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94304 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): WALKER, Michael, G. [CA/US]; Unit 80, 1050 Borregas Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94089 (US). VOLKMUTH, Wayne [US/US]; 783 Roble Avenue #1, Menlo Park, CA 94025 (US). KLINGLER, Tod, M. [US/US]; 28 Dover Court, San Carlos, CA 94070 (US). (74) Agents: BILLINGS, Lucy, J. et al.; Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 3174 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94304 (US).			(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: INFLAMMATION-ASSOCIATED GENES			
(57) Abstract The invention provides novel inflammation-associated genes and polypeptides encoded by those genes. The invention also provides expression vectors, host cells, antibodies, agonists, and antagonists. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with inflammation.			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Licchtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

INFLAMMATION-ASSOCIATED GENES

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to 11 inflammation-associated genes identified by their coexpression
5 with known inflammation genes; to their corresponding polypeptides; and to the use of these
biomolecules in diagnosis, prognosis, prevention and evaluation of therapies for diseases
associated with inflammation.

BACKGROUND ART

10 Inflammation is the body's immediate, general response to wounding or infection by a
pathogen. There are many complex phenomena that occur during an inflammation response.
Initiation of the complement cascade, leukocyte recruitment, and leukocyte activation are three
key events. In the complement cascade, a set of serum proteins, collectively called complement,
non-specifically coat foreign matter. The coating proceeds in a cascade of steps using particular
15 subsets of factors called complement components. The coated particles are then phagocytosed by
macrophages or neutrophils recruited to the inflammation site. Leukocyte recruitment of
monocytes and neutrophils is mediated by cytokines, which are proteins secreted by tissue at the
inflammation site. Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is the primary chemoattractant cytokine responsible for
recruitment in the initial stage of inflammation. In response to IL-8, monocytes and neutrophils
20 are activated. An immediate response to activation is the expression of L-selectin and the
integrins. L-selectin is a surface molecule that facilitates leukocyte binding (with relatively low
affinity) to the endothelial cells lining blood vessels in the vicinity of the inflammation site. The
integrins, also cell surface molecules, have stronger binding and mediate the actual extravasation
of leukocytes from the blood vessel. Upon reaching the site of inflammation, receptors to the
25 complement factors coating foreign particles are expressed on the leukocytes leading to
phagocytosis and enzymatic degradation. Many genes that participate in and regulate the
inflammation response are known, but many remain to be identified. Identification of currently
unknown genes will provide new diagnostic and therapeutic targets for control of the inflammation
response and treatment of inflammatory disorders.

30 The present invention provides new compositions that are useful for control of
inflammation and for the diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, prevention, and evaluation of therapies
for inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis,
asthma and allergy. We have identified 11 novel inflammation-associated genes by their
coexpression with known inflammation genes.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the invention provides for a substantially purified polynucleotide comprising a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes in a plurality of biological samples. Preferably, known inflammation genes are selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits p67phox, p47phox, and p40phox, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase. Preferred embodiments include (a) a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 1-11; (b) a polynucleotide sequence which encodes the polypeptide sequence 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17; (c) a polynucleotide sequence having at least 70% identity to the polynucleotide sequence of (a) or (b); (d) a polynucleotide sequence which is complementary to the polynucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c); (e) a polynucleotide sequence comprising at least 10, preferably at least 18, sequential nucleotides of the polynucleotide sequence of (a), (b), (c), or (d); and (f) a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the polynucleotide of (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e). Furthermore, the invention provides an expression vector comprising any of the above described polynucleotides and host cells comprising the expression vector. Still further, the invention provides a method for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes comprising administering to a subject in need a polynucleotide described above in an amount effective for treating or preventing said disease.

In a second aspect, the invention provides a substantially purified polypeptide comprising the gene product of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes in a plurality of biological samples. The known inflammation gene may be selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits p67phox, p47phox, and p40phox, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase. Preferred embodiments are (a) the polypeptide sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17; (b) a polypeptide sequence having at least 85% identity to the polypeptide sequence of (a); and (c) a polypeptide sequence comprising at least 6 sequential amino acids of the polypeptide sequence of (a) or (b). Additionally, the invention provides antibodies that bind specifically to any of the above described polypeptides and a method for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes comprising administering to a subject in need such an antibody in an amount effective for treating or preventing said disease.

In another aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polynucleotide or the polypeptide in conjunction with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier and a

method for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes comprising administering to a subject in need such a composition in an amount effective for treating or preventing said disease.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a ribozyme that cleaves a polynucleotide of the invention and a method for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated with the increased expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes. The method comprises administering to a subject in need the ribozyme in an amount effective for treating or preventing the disease.

In yet a further aspect, the invention provides a method for diagnosing a disease or condition associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes, wherein each known inflammation gene is selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits p67phox, p47phox, and p40phox, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase. The method comprises the steps of (a) providing the sample comprising one of more of said coexpressed genes; (b) hybridizing the polynucleotide to said coexpressed genes under conditions effective to form one or more hybridization complexes; (c) detecting the hybridization complexes; and (d) comparing the levels of the hybridization complexes with the level of hybridization complexes in a nondiseased sample, wherein altered levels of one or more of the hybridization complexes in a diseased sample compared with the level of hybridization complexes in a non-diseased sample correlates with the presence of the disease or condition.

Additionally, the invention provides antibodies that bind specifically to any of the above described polypeptides and a method for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated with the inflammation response.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTING

The Sequence Listing provides exemplary inflammation-associated sequences including polynucleotide sequences, SEQ ID NOs:1-11, and polypeptide sequences, SEQ ID NOs:12-17. Each sequence is identified by a sequence identification number (SEQ ID NO) and by the Incyte Clone number from which the sequence was first identified.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It must be noted that as used herein and in the appended claims, the singular forms "a", "an", and "the" include the plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, a reference to "a host cell" includes a plurality of such host cells, and a reference to "an antibody" is a reference to one or more antibodies and equivalents thereof known to those

skilled in the art, and so forth.

DEFINITIONS

“NSEQ” refers generally to a polynucleotide sequence of the present invention including SEQ ID NOs:1-11. “PSEQ” refers generally to a polypeptide sequence of the present invention
5 including SEQ ID NOs:12-17.

A “variant” refers to either a polynucleotide or a polypeptide whose sequence diverges from SEQ ID NOs:1-11 or SEQ ID NOs:12-17, respectively. Polynucleotide sequence divergence may result from mutational changes such as deletions, additions, and substitutions of one or more nucleotides; it may also occur because of differences in codon usage. Each of these types of
10 changes may occur alone, or in combination, one or more times in a given sequence. Polypeptide variants include sequences that possess at least one structural or functional characteristic of SEQ ID NOs:12-17.

A “fragment” can refer to a nucleic acid sequence that is preferably at least 20 nucleic acids in length, more preferably 40 nucleic acids, and most preferably 60 nucleic acids in length,
15 and encompasses, for example, fragments consisting of nucleic acids 1-50 of SEQ ID NOs:1-11. A “fragment” can also refer to polypeptide sequences which are preferably at least 5 to about 15 amino acids in length, most preferably at least 10 amino acids, and which retain some biological or immunological activity of, for example, a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs:12-17.

“Gene” or “gene sequence” refers to the partial or complete coding sequence of a gene.
20 The term also refers to 5' or 3' untranslated regions. The gene may be in a sense or antisense (complementary) orientation.

“Known inflammation gene” refers to a gene sequence which has been previously identified as useful in the diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, or prevention of diseases associated with inflammation. Typically, this means that the known gene is expressed at higher levels in
25 tissue abundant in known inflammation transcripts when compared with other tissue.

“Inflammation-associated gene” refers to a gene sequence whose expression pattern is similar to that of the known inflammation genes and which are useful in the diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, or prevention of diseases associated with inflammation, particularly disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, asthma and allergy.

30 “Substantially purified” refers to a nucleic acid or an amino acid sequence that is removed from its natural environment and is isolated or separated, and is at least about 60% free, preferably about 75% free, and most preferably about 90% free from other components with which it is naturally present.

THE INVENTION

The present invention encompasses a method for identifying biomolecules that are associated with a specific disease, regulatory pathway, subcellular compartment, cell type, tissue type, or species. In particular, the method identifies gene sequences useful in diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, prevention, and evaluation of therapies for diseases associated with inflammation, particularly disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, asthma and allergy.

The method entails first identifying polynucleotides that are expressed in a plurality cDNA libraries. The identified polynucleotides include genes of known function, genes known to be specifically expressed in a specific disease process, subcellular compartment, cell type, tissue type, or species. Additionally, the polynucleotides include genes of unknown function. The expression patterns of the known genes are then compared with those of the genes of unknown function to determine whether a specified coexpression probability threshold is met. Through this comparison, a subset of the polynucleotides having a high coexpression probability with the known genes can be identified. The high coexpression probability correlates with a particular coexpression probability threshold which is less than 0.001, and more preferably less than 0.00001.

The polynucleotides originate from cDNA libraries derived from a variety of sources including, but not limited to, eukaryotes such as human, mouse, rat, dog, monkey, plant, and yeast and prokaryotes such as bacteria and viruses. These polynucleotides can also be selected from a variety of sequence types including, but not limited to, expressed sequence tags (ESTs), assembled polynucleotide sequences, full length gene coding regions, introns, regulatory sequences, 5' untranslated regions, and 3' untranslated regions. To have statistically significant analytical results, the polynucleotides need to be expressed in at least three cDNA libraries.

The cDNA libraries used in the coexpression analysis of the present invention can be obtained from blood vessels, heart, blood cells, cultured cells, connective tissue, epithelium, islets of Langerhans, neurons, phagocytes, biliary tract, esophagus, gastrointestinal system, liver, pancreas, fetus, placenta, chromaffin system, endocrine glands, ovary, uterus, penis, prostate, seminal vesicles, testis, bone marrow, immune system, cartilage, muscles, skeleton, central nervous system, ganglia, neuroglia, neurosecretory system, peripheral nervous system, bronchus, larynx, lung, nose, pleurus, ear, eye, mouth, pharynx, exocrine glands, bladder, kidney, ureter, and the like. The number of cDNA libraries selected can range from as few as 3 to greater than 10,000. Preferably, the number of the cDNA libraries is greater than 500.

In a preferred embodiment, gene sequences are assembled to reflect related sequences,

such as assembled sequence fragments derived from a single transcript. Assembly of the polynucleotide sequences can be performed using sequences of various types including, but not limited to, ESTs, extensions, or shotgun sequences. In a most preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide sequences are derived from human sequences that have been assembled using the algorithm disclosed in "Database and System for Storing, Comparing and Displaying Related Biomolecular Sequence Information", Lincoln et al., Serial No:60/079,469, filed March 26, 1998, incorporated herein by reference.

Experimentally, differential expression of the polynucleotides can be evaluated by methods including, but not limited to, differential display by spatial immobilization or by gel electrophoresis, genome mismatch scanning, representational difference analysis, and transcript imaging. Additionally, differential expression can be assessed by microarray technology. These methods may be used alone or in combination.

Known inflammation genes can be selected based on the use of the genes as diagnostic or prognostic markers or as therapeutic targets for diseases associated with inflammation.

Preferably, the known inflammation genes include CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein (SLAP), IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits (p67phox, p47phox, and p40phox), alpha-1-antitrypsin (AAT), Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP), and SRC family tyrosine kinase (HCK), and the like.

The procedure for identifying novel genes that exhibit a statistically significant coexpression pattern with known inflammation genes is as follows. First, the presence or absence of a gene sequence in a cDNA library is defined: a gene is present in a cDNA library when at least one cDNA fragment corresponding to that gene is detected in a cDNA sample taken from the library, and a gene is absent from a library when no corresponding cDNA fragment is detected in the sample.

Second, the significance of gene coexpression is evaluated using a probability method to measure a due-to-chance probability of the coexpression. The probability method can be the Fisher exact test, the chi-squared test, or the kappa test. These tests and examples of their applications are well known in the art and can be found in standard statistics texts (Agresti (1990) Categorical Data Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY; Rice (1988) Mathematical Statistics and Data Analysis, Duxbury Press, Pacific Grove CA). A Bonferroni correction (Rice, supra, page 384) can also be applied in combination with one of the probability methods for correcting statistical results of one gene versus multiple other genes. In a preferred embodiment, the due-to-chance probability is measured by a Fisher exact test, and the threshold of the due-to-chance probability is set to less than 0.001, more preferably less than 0.00001.

To determine whether two genes, A and B, have similar coexpression patterns, occurrence data vectors can be generated as illustrated in Table 1, wherein a gene's presence is indicated by a one and its absence by a zero. A zero indicates that the gene did not occur in the library, and a one indicates that it occurred at least once.

Table 1. Occurrence data for genes A and B

	Library 1	Library 2	Library 3	...	Library N
gene A	1	1	0	...	0
gene B	1	0	1	...	0

For a given pair of genes, the occurrence data in Table 1 can be summarized in a 2 x 2 contingency table.

Table 2. Contingency table for co-occurrences of genes A and B

	Gene A present	Gene A absent	Total
Gene B present	8	2	10
Gene B absent	2	18	20
Total	10	20	30

Table 2 presents co-occurrence data for gene A and gene B in a total of 30 libraries. Both gene A and gene B occur 10 times in the libraries. Table 2 summarizes and presents 1) the number of times gene A and B are both present in a library, 2) the number of times gene A and B are both absent in a library, 3) the number of times gene A is present while gene B is absent, and 4) the number of times gene B is present while gene A is absent. The upper left entry is the number of times the two genes co-occur in a library, and the middle right entry is the number of times neither gene occurs in a library. The off diagonal entries are the number of times one gene occurs while the other does not. Both A and B are present eight times and absent 18 times, gene A is present while gene B is absent two times, and gene B is present while gene A is absent two times. The probability ("p-value") that the above association occurs due to chance as calculated using a Fisher exact test is 0.0003. Associations are generally considered significant if a p-value is less than 0.01 (Agresti, *supra*; Rice, *supra*).

This method of estimating the probability for coexpression of two genes makes several assumptions. The method assumes that the libraries are independent and are identically sampled. However, in practical situations, the selected cDNA libraries are not entirely independent because more than one library may be obtained from a single patient or tissue, and they are not entirely

identically sampled because different numbers of cDNA's may be sequenced from each library (typically ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 cDNA's per library). In addition, because a Fisher exact coexpression probability is calculated for each gene versus 41,419 other genes, a Bonferroni correction for multiple statistical tests is necessary.

- 5 Using the method of the present invention, we have identified 11 novel genes that exhibit strong association, or coexpression, with known genes that are inflammation-specific. These known inflammation genes include CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein (SLAP), IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits (p67phox, p47phox, and p40phox), alpha-1-antitrypsin (AAT), Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP), and SRC family tyrosine kinase (HCK).
- 10 The results presented in Table 5 show that the expression of the 11 novel genes have direct or indirect association with the expression of known inflammation genes. Therefore, the novel genes can potentially be used in diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, or prevention of diseases associated with inflammation, or in the evaluation of therapies for diseases associated with inflammation. Further, the gene products of the 11 novel genes are potential therapeutic proteins
- 15 and targets of therapeutics against diseases associated with inflammation.

- Therefore, in one embodiment, the present invention encompasses a polynucleotide sequence comprising the sequence of SEQ ID Nos:1-11. These 11 polynucleotides are shown by the method of the present invention to have strong coexpression association with known inflammation genes and with each other. The invention also encompasses a variant of the
- 20 polynucleotide sequence, its complement, or 18 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence provided in the above described sequences. Variant polynucleotide sequences typically have at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 85%, and most preferably at least about 95% polynucleotide sequence identity to NSEQ. One preferred method for identifying variants entails using NSEQ and/or PSEQ sequences to search against the GenBank primate (pri), rodent (rod), and
- 25 mammalian (mam), vertebrate (vrtp), and eukaryote (eukp) databases, SwissProt, BLOCKS (Bairoch et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res 25:217-221), PFAM, and other databases that contain previously identified and annotated motifs, sequences, and gene functions. Methods that search for primary sequence patterns with secondary structure gap penalties (Smith (1992) Prot Eng 5:35-51) as well as algorithms such as BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul (1993) J
- 30 Mol Evol 36:290-300; and Altschul et al. (1990) J Mol Biol 215:403-410), BLOCKS (Henikoff and Henikoff (1991) Nucleic Acids Res 19:6565-6572), Hidden Markov Models (HMM; Eddy (1996) Cur Opin Str Biol 6:361-365; and Sonnhammer et al. (1997) Proteins 28:405-420), and the like, can be used to manipulate and analyze nucleotide and amino acid sequences. These databases, algorithms and other methods are well known in the art and are described in Ausubel et

al. (1997; Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY) and in Meyers (1995; Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Wiley VCH, New York NY).

Also encompassed by the invention are polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NOs:1-11, and fragments thereof under stringent conditions. Stringent
5 conditions can be defined by salt concentration, temperature, and other chemicals and conditions well known in the art. In particular, stringency can be increased by reducing the concentration of salt, or raising the hybridization temperature.

For example, stringent salt concentration will ordinarily be less than about 750 mM NaCl and 75 mM trisodium citrate, preferably less than about 500 mM NaCl and 50 mM trisodium
10 citrate, and most preferably less than about 250 mM NaCl and 25 mM trisodium citrate. Stringent temperature conditions will ordinarily include temperatures of at least about 30°C, more preferably of at least about 37°C, and most preferably of at least about 42°C. Varying additional parameters, such as hybridization time, the concentration of detergent or solvent, and the inclusion or exclusion of carrier DNA, are well known to those skilled in the art. Additional variations on
15 these conditions will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art (Wahl and Berger (1987) Methods Enzymol 152:399-407; Kimmel (1987) Methods Enzymol 152:507-511; Ausubel, supra; and Sambrook et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview NY).

NSEQ or the polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ can be extended utilizing a partial
20 nucleotide sequence and employing various PCR-based methods known in the art to detect upstream sequences, such as promoters and regulatory elements. (See, e.g., Dieffenbach and Dveksler (1995) PCR Primer, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview NY; Sarkar (1993) PCR Methods Applic 2:318-322; Triglia et al. (1988) Nucleic Acids Res 16:8186; Lagerstrom et al. (1991) PCR Methods Applic 1:111-119; and Parker et al. (1991) Nucleic Acids
25 Res 19:3055-306). Additionally, one may use PCR, nested primers, and PROMOTERFINDER libraries (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) to walk genomic DNA. This procedure avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions. For all PCR-based methods, primers may be designed using commercially available software, such as OLIGO 4.06 Primer Analysis software (National Biosciences, Plymouth MN) or another appropriate program, to be
30 about 18 to 30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of about 50% or more, and to anneal to the template at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C.

In another aspect of the invention, NSEQ or the polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ can be cloned in recombinant DNA molecules that direct expression of PSEQ or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ, or structural or functional fragments thereof, in appropriate host cells. Due to

the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be produced and used to express the polypeptides of PSEQ or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ. The nucleotide sequences of the present invention can be engineered using methods generally known in the art in order to alter the nucleotide sequences for a variety of purposes including, but not limited to, modification of the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the gene product. DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides may be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. For example, oligonucleotide-mediated site-directed mutagenesis may be used to introduce mutations that create new restriction sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, and so forth.

In order to express a biologically active polypeptide encoded by NSEQ or the polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ, or derivatives thereof, may be inserted into an appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for transcriptional and translational control of the inserted coding sequence in a suitable host. These elements include regulatory sequences such as enhancers, constitutive and inducible promoters, and 5' and 3' untranslated regions in the vector and NSEQ or polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art may be used to construct expression vectors containing NSEQ or polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. (See, e.g., Sambrook, supra and Ausubel, supra.)

A variety of expression vector/host cell systems may be utilized to contain and express NSEQ or polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with viral expression vectors (baculovirus); plant cell systems transformed with viral expression vectors, cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) or tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), or with bacterial expression vectors (Ti or pBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems. The invention is not limited by the host cell employed. For long term production of recombinant proteins in mammalian systems, stable expression of a polypeptide encoded by NSEQ in cell lines is preferred. For example, NSEQ or sequences encoding PSEQ can be transformed into cell lines using expression vectors which may contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector.

In general, host cells that contain NSEQ and that express PSEQ may be identified by a

variety of procedures known to those of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations, PCR amplification, and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include membrane, solution, or chip based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein sequences. Immunological methods for
5 detecting and measuring the expression of PSEQ using either specific polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies are known in the art. Examples of such techniques include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), radioimmunoassays (RIAs), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS).

Host cells transformed with NSEQ or polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ may be
10 cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a transformed cell may be secreted or retained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides of NSEQ or polynucleotides encoding PSEQ may be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of PSEQ through a prokaryotic or
15 eukaryotic cell membrane.

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro"
20 form of the protein may also be used to specify protein targeting, folding, and/or activity. Different host cells which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for post-translational activities (e.g., CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38), are available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, MD) and may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

25 In another embodiment of the invention, natural, modified, or recombinant NSEQ or nucleic acid sequences encoding PSEQ are ligated to a heterologous sequence resulting in translation of a fusion protein containing heterologous protein moieties in any of the aforementioned host systems. Such heterologous protein moieties facilitate purification of fusion proteins using commercially available affinity matrices. Such moieties include, but are not limited
30 to, glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose binding protein (MBP), thioredoxin (Trx), calmodulin binding peptide (CBP), 6-His, FLAG, *c-myc*, hemagglutinin (HA) and monoclonal antibody epitopes.

In another embodiment, NSEQ or sequences encoding PSEQ are synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art. (See, e.g., Caruthers et al. (1980) Nucleic

Acids Symp Ser (7)215-223; Horn et al. (1980) Nucleic Acids Symp Ser (7)225-232; and Ausubel, *supra*). Alternatively, PSEQ or a polypeptide sequence encoded by NSEQ itself, or a fragment thereof, may be synthesized using chemical methods. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge et al. (1995) Science

5 269:202-204). Automated synthesis may be achieved using the ABI 431A Peptide synthesizer (PE Biosystems, Foster City CA). Additionally, PSEQ or the amino acid sequence encoded by NSEQ, or any part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined with sequences from other proteins, or any part thereof, to produce a polypeptide variant.

10 In another embodiment, the invention entails a substantially purified polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:12-17 or fragments thereof.

DIAGNOSTICS and THERAPEUTICS

The sequences of these genes can be used in diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, prevention, and evaluation of therapies for diseases associated with inflammation, particularly disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, asthma, and allergy.

15 In one preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide sequences of NSEQ or the polynucleotides encoding PSEQ are used for diagnostic purposes to determine the absence, presence, and excess expression of PSEQ. The polynucleotides may be at least 18 nucleotides long, complementary RNA and DNA molecules, branched nucleic acids, and peptide nucleic acids (PNAs). Alternatively, the polynucleotides are used to detect and quantitate gene expression in

20 samples in which expression of NSEQ or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ are correlated with disease. Additionally, NSEQ or the polynucleotides encoding PSEQ can be used to detect genetic polymorphisms associated with a disease. These polymorphisms may be detected at the transcript cDNA or genomic level.

25 The specificity of the probe, whether it is made from a highly specific region, e.g., the 5' regulatory region, or from a less specific region, e.g., a conserved motif, and the stringency of the hybridization or amplification (maximal, high, intermediate, or low), will determine whether the probe identifies only naturally occurring sequences encoding PSEQ, allelic variants, or related sequences.

30 Probes may also be used for the detection of related sequences, and should preferably have at least 70% sequence identity to any of the NSEQ or PSEQ-encoding sequences.

Means for producing specific hybridization probes for DNAs encoding PSEQ include the cloning of NSEQ or polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ into vectors for the production of mRNA probes. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to

synthesize RNA probes in vitro by means of the addition of the appropriate RNA polymerases and the appropriate labeled nucleotides. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of reporter groups, for example, by radionuclides such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S , or by enzymatic labels, such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems, by fluorescent labels, and the like. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ may be used in Southern or northern analysis, dot blot, or other membrane-based technologies; in PCR technologies; and in microarrays utilizing fluids or tissues from patients to detect altered PSEQ expression. Such qualitative or quantitative methods are well known in the art.

NSEQ or the nucleotide sequences encoding PSEQ can be labeled by standard methods and added to a fluid or tissue sample from a patient under conditions suitable for the formation of hybridization complexes. After a suitable incubation period, the sample is washed, and the signal is quantitated and compared with a standard value, typically, derived from a non-diseased sample. If the amount of signal in the patient sample is altered in comparison to the standard value then the presence of altered levels of nucleotide sequences of NSEQ or those encoding PSEQ in the sample indicates the presence of the associated disease. Such assays may also be used to evaluate the efficacy of a particular therapeutic treatment regimen in animal studies, in clinical trials, or to monitor the treatment of an individual patient.

Once the presence of a disease is established and a treatment protocol is initiated, hybridization or amplification assays can be repeated on a regular basis to determine if the level of expression in the patient begins to approximate that which is observed in a healthy subject. The results obtained from successive assays may be used to show the efficacy of treatment over a period ranging from several days to months.

The polynucleotides may be used for the diagnosis of a variety of diseases associated with inflammation, particularly for diseases including, but not limited to, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Addison's disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome, allergies, ankylosing spondylitis, amyloidosis, anemia, asthma, atherosclerosis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, autoimmune polyendocrinopathy-candidiasis-ectodermal dystrophy (APECED), bronchitis, cholecystitis, contact dermatitis, Crohn's disease, atopic dermatitis, dermatomyositis, diabetes mellitus, emphysema, episodic lymphopenia with lymphocytotoxins, erythroblastosis fetalis, erythema nodosum, atrophic gastritis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's syndrome, gout, Graves' disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, hypereosinophilia, irritable bowel syndrome, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardial or pericardial inflammation, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, polymyositis, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, systemic anaphylaxis, systemic lupus erythematosus,

systemic sclerosis, thrombocytopenic purpura, ulcerative colitis, uveitis, Werner syndrome, complications of cancer, hemodialysis, and extracorporeal circulation, viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic, protozoal, and helminthic infections, and trauma.

The polynucleotides may also be used as targets in a microarray. The microarray can be
5 used to monitor the expression level of large numbers of genes simultaneously and to identify splice variants, mutations, and polymorphisms. This information may be used to determine gene function, to understand the genetic basis of a disease, to diagnose a disease, and to develop and monitor the activities of therapeutic agents.

In yet another alternative, polynucleotides may be used to generate hybridization probes
10 useful in mapping the naturally occurring genomic sequence. Fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH) may be correlated with other physical chromosome mapping techniques and genetic map data. (See, e.g., Heinz-Ulrich et al. (1995) In: Meyers, *supra*). Microarrays may be used to detect genetic diversity at the genome level.

In another embodiment, antibodies which specifically bind PSEQ may be used for the
15 diagnosis of diseases characterized by the over-or-underexpression of PSEQ or polypeptides encoded by NSEQ. A variety of protocols for measuring PSEQ, or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ, including ELISAs, RIAs, and FACS are well known in the art and provide a basis for diagnosing altered or abnormal levels of the expression of PSEQ or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ. Standard values for PSEQ expression are established by combining body fluids or cell
20 extracts taken from healthy subjects, preferably human, with antibody to PSEQ or a polypeptide encoded by NSEQ under conditions suitable for complex formation. The amount of complex formation may be quantitated by various methods, preferably by photometric means. Quantities of PSEQ or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ expressed in disease samples from, for example, biopsied tissues are compared with the standard values. Deviation between standard and subject
25 values establishes the parameters for diagnosing or monitoring disease. Alternatively, one may use competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding PSEQ or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ specifically compete with a test compound for binding the polypeptides. Antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with PSEQ or the polypeptides encoded by NSEQ.

30 In another aspect, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention can be employed for treatment or the monitoring of therapeutic treatments for cancers. The polynucleotides of NSEQ or those encoding PSEQ, or any fragment or complement thereof, may be used for therapeutic purposes. In one aspect, the complement of the polynucleotides of NSEQ or those encoding PSEQ may be used in situations in which it would be desirable to block the

transcription or translation of the mRNA.

Expression vectors derived from retroviruses, adenoviruses, or herpes or vaccinia viruses, or from various bacterial plasmids, may be used for delivery of nucleotide sequences to the targeted organ, tissue, or cell population. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct vectors to express nucleic acid sequences complementary to the polynucleotides encoding PSEQ. (See, e.g., Sambrook, *supra*; and Ausubel, *supra*.)

Genes having polynucleotide sequences of NSEQ or those encoding PSEQ can be turned off by transforming a cell or tissue with expression vectors which express high levels of a polynucleotide, or a fragment thereof, encoding PSEQ. Such constructs may be used to introduce untranslatable sense or antisense sequences into a cell. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, e.g., between about positions -10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. Similarly, inhibition can be achieved using triple helix base-pairing methodology. Triple helix pairing is useful because it causes inhibition of the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors, or regulatory molecules. Recent therapeutic advances using triplex DNA have been described in the literature. (See, e.g., Gee et al. (1994) In: Huber and Carr, *Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing, Mt. Kisco NY, pp. 163-177.)

Ribozymes, enzymatic RNA molecules, may also be used to catalyze the cleavage of mRNA and decrease the levels of particular mRNAs, such as those comprising the polynucleotide sequences of the invention. (See, e.g. Rossi, (1994) *Current Biology* 4:469-471.) Ribozymes may cleave mRNA at specific cleavage sites. Alternatively, ribozymes may cleave mRNAs at locations dictated by flanking regions that form complementary base pairs with the target mRNA. The construction and production of ribozymes is well known in the art and is described in Meyers (*supra*).

RNA molecules may be modified to increase intracellular stability and half-life. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends of the molecule, or the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiester linkages within the backbone of the molecule. Alternatively, nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine, and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-, methyl-, thio-, and similarly modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine, and uridine which are not as easily recognized by endogenous endonucleases may be included.

Alternatively, the polynucleotides of the invention may be integrated into a genome by somatic or germ cell gene therapy. Many methods for introducing vectors into cells or tissues are available and equally suitable for use *in vivo*, *in vitro*, and *ex vivo*. For *ex vivo* therapy, vectors

may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated for autologous transplant back into that same patient. Delivery by transfection, by liposome injections, or by polycationic amino polymers may be achieved using methods which are well known in the art. (See, e.g., Goldman et al. (1997) Nature Biotechnol 15:462-466.)

5 Additionally, endogenous polynucleotide expression may be inactivated using homologous recombination methods which insert an inactive gene sequence at the target sequence location. (See, e.g. Thomas and Capecchi (1987) Cell 51:503-512.)

10 Further, an antagonist or antibody of a polypeptide of PSEQ or encoded by NSEQ may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a cancer associated with increased expression or activity of PSEQ. An antibody which specifically binds the polypeptide may be used directly as an antagonist or indirectly as a targeting or delivery mechanism for bringing a pharmaceutical agent to cells or tissue which express the the polypeptide.

15 Antibodies to PSEQ may also be generated using methods that are well known in the art. Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, and single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, and fragments produced by a Fab expression library. Neutralizing antibodies, those which inhibit dimer formation, are especially preferred for therapeutic use. Monoclonal antibodies to PSEQ may be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique, 20 and the EBV-hybridoma technique. In addition, techniques developed for the production of chimeric antibodies can be used. (See, e.g., Meyers, supra.) Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies may be employed. Antibody fragments which contain specific binding sites for PSEQ or the polypeptide sequences encoded by NSEQ may also be generated.

25 Various immunoassays may be used for screening to identify antibodies having the desired specificity. Numerous protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with established specificities are well known in the art.

30 Yet further, an agonist of PSEQ or that encoded by NSEQ may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a cancer associated with decreased expression or activity of the polypeptide.

 An additional aspect of the invention relates to the administration of a pharmaceutical or sterile composition, in conjunction with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, for any of the therapeutic effects discussed above. Such pharmaceutical compositions may consist of

polypeptides of PSEQ or those encoded by NSEQ, antibodies to the polypeptides, and mimetics, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors of the polypeptides. The compositions may be administered alone or in combination with at least one other agent, such as a stabilizing compound, which may be administered in any sterile, biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier including, but not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water. The compositions may be administered to a patient alone, or in combination with other agents, drugs, or hormones.

The pharmaceutical compositions utilized in this invention may be administered by any number of routes including, but not limited to, oral, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-arterial, intramedullary, intrathecal, intraventricular, transdermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, enteral, topical, sublingual, or rectal means.

In addition to the active ingredients, these pharmaceutical compositions may contain suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. Further details on techniques for formulation and administration may be found in the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Maack Publishing, Easton PA).

For any compound, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially either in cell culture assays, e.g., of neoplastic cells or in animal models such as mice, rats, rabbits, dogs, or pigs. An animal model may also be used to determine the appropriate concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans.

A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of active ingredient, for example, polypeptides of PSEQ or those encoded by NSEQ, or fragments thereof, antibodies of the polypeptides, and agonists, antagonists or inhibitors of the polypeptides, which ameliorates the symptoms or condition. Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity may be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or with experimental animals, such as by calculating the ED_{50} (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population) or LD_{50} (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) statistics.

Any of the therapeutic methods described above may be applied to any subject in need of such therapy, including, for example, mammals such as dogs, cats, cows, horses, rabbits, monkeys, and most preferably, humans.

EXAMPLES

It is understood that this invention is not limited to the particular methodology, protocols, and reagents described, as these may vary. It is also understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to limit the scope

of the present invention which will be limited only by the appended claims. The examples below are provide to illustrate the subject invention and are not included for the purpose of limiting the invention.

I cDNA Library Construction

5 The cDNA library, OVARTUT05, was selected as an example to demonstrate the construction of the cDNA libraries from which the sequences used to identify genes associated with inflammation were derived. The OVARTUT05 library was constructed from tumorous ovary tissue obtained from a 62 year-old Caucasian female. Pathology indicated a grade 4 endometrioid carcinoma with extensive squamous differentiation forming a solid mass in the right ovary. The
10 cervix showed mild chronic cervicitis, and the posterior uterine serosa showed focal endometriosis. Prior pathology indicated weakly proliferative endometrium with excessive stromal breakdown in the uterus and a mild chronic cervicitis with prominent nabothian cyst in the cervix.

The frozen tissue was homogenized and lysed using a POLYTRON homogenizer
15 (PT-3000; Brinkmann Instruments, Westbury NY) in guanidinium isothiocyanate solution. The lysate was centrifuged over a 5.7 M CsCl cushion using an SW28 rotor in a L8-70M ultracentrifuge (Beckman Coulter, Fullerton CA) for 18 hours at 25,000 rpm at ambient temperature. The RNA was extracted with acid phenol, pH 4.7, precipitated using 0.3 M sodium acetate and 2.5 volumes of ethanol, resuspended in RNase-free water, and treated iwth DNase at
20 37°C. The RNA extraction was repeated with acid phenol, pH 4.7 and precipitated with sodium acetate and ethanol as before. The mRNA was then isolated using the OLIGOTEX kit (Qiagen, Chatsworth CA) and used to construct the cDNA library.

The mRNA was handled according to the recommended protocols in the SUPERScript Plasmid system (Life Technologies, Rockville MD). The cDNAs were fractionated on a
25 SEPHAROSE CL4B column (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway NJ), and those cDNAs exceeding 400 bp were ligated into pINCY 1 plasmid (Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto CA). The plasmid was subsequently transformed into DH5 α competent cells (Life Technologies).

II Isolation and Sequencing of cDNA Clones

Plasmid DNA was released from the cells and purified using the REAL Prep 96 Plasmid
30 kit (Qiagen). This kit enabled the simultaneous purification of 96 samples in a 96-well block using multi-channel reagent dispensers. The recommended protocol was employed except for the following changes: 1) the bacteria were cultured in 1 ml of sterile Terrific Broth (Life Technologies) with carbenicillin at 25 mg/L and glycerol at 0.4%; 2) after inoculation, the cultures were incubated for 19 hours and at the end of incubation, the cells were lysed with 0.3 ml of lysis

buffer; and 3) following isopropanol precipitation, the plasmid DNA pellet was resuspended in 0.1 ml of distilled water. After the last step in the protocol, samples were transferred to a 96-well block for storage at 4° C.

The cDNAs were prepared using a MICROLAB 2200 (Hamilton, Reno NV) in combination with DNA ENGINE thermal cyclers (PTC200; MJ Research, Watertown MA) and sequenced by the method of Sanger et al. (1975, J Mol Biol 94:441f) using ABI PRISM 377 DNA Sequencing systems (PE Biosystems).

III Selection, Assembly, and Characterization of Sequences

The sequences used for coexpression analysis were assembled from EST sequences, 5' and 3' longread sequences, and full length coding sequences. Selected assembled sequences were expressed in at least three cDNA libraries.

The assembly process is described as follows. EST sequence chromatograms were processed and verified. Quality scores were obtained using PHRED (Ewing et al. (1998) Genome Res 8:175-185; Ewing and Green (1998) Genome Res 8:186-194). Then the edited sequences were loaded into a relational database management system (RDBMS). The EST sequences were clustered into an initial set of bins using BLAST with a product score of 50. All clusters of two or more sequences were created as bins. The overlapping sequences represented in a bin correspond to the sequence of a transcribed gene.

Assembly of the component sequences within each bin was performed using a modification of PHRAP, a publicly available program for assembling DNA fragments (Green, University of Washington, Seattle WA). Bins that showed 82% identity from a local pair-wise alignment between any of the consensus sequences were merged.

Bins were annotated by screening the consensus sequence in each bin against public databases, such as GBpri and GenPept from NCBI. The annotation process involved a FASTn screen against the GBpri database in GenBank. Those hits with a percent identity of greater than or equal to 70% and an alignment length of greater than or equal to 100 base pairs were recorded as homolog hits. The residual unannotated sequences were screened by FASTx against GenPept. Those hits with an E value of less than or equal to 10^{-8} are recorded as homolog hits.

Sequences were then reclustered using BLASTn and Cross-Match, a program for rapid protein and nucleic acid sequence comparison and database search (Green, supra), sequentially. Any BLAST alignment between a sequence and a consensus sequence with a score greater than 150 was realigned using cross-match. The sequence was added to the bin whose consensus sequence gave the highest Smith-Waterman score amongst local alignments with at least 82% identity. Non-matching sequences created new bins. The assembly and consensus generation

processes were performed for the new bins.

IV Coexpression Analyses of Known Inflammation Genes

Known inflammation genes were selected to identify novel genes that are closely associated with inflammation. These known genes were CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein (SLAP), IP-30, superoxidase holoenzyme subunits (p67phox, p47phox, and p40phox), alpha-1-antitrypsin (AAT), Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP), and SRC family tyrosine kinase (HCK).

The known inflammation genes that we examined in this analysis, and brief descriptions of their functions, are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Known Inflammation Genes.

Gene	Description & references
CD16	receptor for IgG a.k.a. FcgammaRIII Phagocytosis of complement-generated immune complexes occurs through CD16 (Tamm et al. (1996) J Biol Chem 271:3659-66; Marsh et al. (1998) J Immunol 160:3942-8)
L-selectin	Leukocyte adhesion molecule Binds carbohydrate ligand on endothelial cell glycoprotein Adhesion is required for extravasation near inflammation site; auxiliary function in neutrophil activation during inflammation (Frohlich et al. (1998) Blood 91:2558-64; Girard and Amalric (1998) Adv Exp Med Biol 435:55-62)
SLAP	Src-like adapter protein Associated with Eck RPTK transduction pathway; Eck RPTK autocrine loop implicated in inflammation (Pandey, et al. (1995) J Biol Chem 270:19201-4; Pandey et al. (1995) Science 268:567-9)
IP-30	Functions in MHC Class II processing of peptides; implicated in inflammation, α -interferon inducible (Luster et al. (1988) J Biol Chem 263:12036-43; Arunachalam et al. (1998) J Immunol 160:5797-806; Schuelke et al. (1998) Biochem Biophys Res Commun 245:599-606)
p67phox, p47phox, p40phox	superoxidase holoenzyme subunits Macrophages utilize reactive superoxide in degradation of phagocytosed matter, induced by complement (Ratnam and Mookerjee (1998) Immunology 94:560-568)
AAT	alpha-1-antitrypsin (AAT) inhibits trypsin, a protease

- Differentially expressed in inflammation, several alleles linked to chronic inflammatory disorders (Breit and Penny (1980) Aust NZJ Med 10:449-53; Takeuchi, Kobayashi et al. (1984) Int J Tissue React 6:1-8)
- 5 Clq-A First complement component, subcomponent q, subunit A (Alberts et al. (1994) Molecular Biology of the Cell, Garland Publishing, New York NY, p. 1214)
- FLAP 5-lipoxygenase activating protein
- 10 Lipoxygenase enzyme catalyzes formation of leukotrienes which are potent inflammatory mediators, FLAP is an anti-inflammatory therapeutic target (Byrum et al. (1997) J Exp Med 185:1065-75; Muller-Peddinghaus (1997) J Physiol Pharmacol 48:529-36)
- HCK Src-family tyrosine kinase specific to hematopoietic cells
- 15 Functions in integrin signaling, mouse knockouts have impaired inflammation response (Lowell and Berton (1998) Proc Natl Acad Sci 95:7580-4)

The coexpression of the 11 known genes with each other is shown in Table 5. The entries in Table 5 are the negative log of the p-value ($-\log p$) for the coexpression of the two genes. As shown, the method successfully identified the strong association of the known genes among themselves, indicating that the coexpression analysis method of the present invention was effective in identifying genes that are closely associated with inflammation.

We have also identified 11 novel genes that show strong association with known inflammation genes from a total of 41,419 assembled gene sequences. The degree of association was measured by probability values and has a cutoff of p value less than 0.00001. This was followed by annotation and literature searches to insure that the genes that passed the probability test have strong association with known inflammation genes. This process was reiterated so that the initial 41,419 genes were reduced to the final 11 inflammation-associated genes. Details of the expression patterns for the 11 novel inflammation genes are presented in Table 5.

Each of the 11 novel genes is coexpressed with at least one of the known genes with a p-value of less than $10E-05$. The coexpression of the 11 novel genes with the known genes are shown in Table 5. The entries in Table 5 are the negative log of the p-value ($-\log p$) for the coexpression of the two genes. The novel genes identified are listed in the table by their Incyte clone numbers, and the known genes their abbreviated names as shown in Ex.5. V

Table 5. Coexpression analysis of novel genes with known inflammation genes(- log p).

	CD16	L-selectin	SLAP	IP-30	p67-phox	AAT	p47-phox	ClqA	p40-phox	FLAP	HCK	1221361	3055142	402234	3507924	1335016	3054032	569989	2349263	2471716	2726173	706377
CD16																						
L-selectin	4																					
5 SLAP	5	6																				
IP-30	5	3	4																			
P67-phox	3	5	7	1																		
AAT	6	2	4	1	5																	
P47-phox	5	6	5	1	7	3																
10 ClqA	7	2	6	1	3	7	6															
P40-phox	5	5	3	4	7	4	6	1														
FLAP	7	5	3	1	5	3	5	7	3													
HCK	9	8	4	5	8	5	7	3	6	3												
1221361	3	5	7	4	3	1	4	2	4	2	4											
15 3055142	6	5	9	4	5	3	8	1	4	3	8	4										
402234	3	6	4	4	2	0	6	1	3	4	2	3	1									
3507924	2	5	3	4	4	8	4	1	7	3	2	3	2	4								
1335016	7	3	3	8	2	2	5	6	3	4	3	4	5	2	2							
3054032	5	11	9	5	4	4	7	7	7	8	7	5	7	5	4	4						
20 569989	4	4	4	6	9	1	8	2	4	5	4	4	4	7	2	2	5					
2349263	8	1	2	6	4	4	3	8	5	5	6	3	3	1	3	9	5	4				
2471716	3	5	3	7	5	1	7	4	5	2	4	3	5	4	5	4	8	3	7			
2726173	3	8	5	4	6	2	7	0	2	3	5	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	2	5		
25 706377	4	5	5	8	6	5	10	3	6	3	3	4	4	9	4	5	5	7	3	6	3	

V Novel Genes Associated with Inflammation

Eleven novel genes were identified from the data shown in Table 5 to be associated with inflammation.

Nucleic acids comprising the consensus sequences of SEQ ID NOs:1-11 of the present invention were first identified from Incyte Clones 402234, 569989, 706377, 1221361, 1335016, 2349263, 2471716, 2726173, 3054032, 3055142, and 3507924, respectively, and assembled according to Example III. BLAST and other motif searches were performed for SEQ ID NOs:1-11 according to Example VII. The sequences of SEQ ID NOs:1-11 were translated and sequence identity was sought with known sequences. Amino acids comprising the consensus sequences of SEQ ID NOs:12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the present invention were encoded by the nucleic acids of SEQ ID NOs:1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 11, respectively. SEQ ID NOs:12-17 were also analyzed using BLAST and other motif search tools as disclosed in Example VII.

SEQ ID NO:3 is 1229 nucleic acids in length and has about 99% match from about nucleic acid 250 to about nucleic acid 1216 with a human basement membrane-induced gene identified in

a human endometrial adenocarcinoma cell line (g3132521). SEQ ID NO:4 is about 1261 nucleic acids in length and has about 34% sequence identity from nucleic acid 23 to nucleic acid 994 with a predicted sequence similar to a RNA recognition motif (g2645068). SEQ ID NO:5 is 1340 nucleic acids in length and has about 60% sequence identity from about nucleic acid 21 to about nucleic acid 925 with a human prostaglandin transporter hPGT mRNA (g3006201). The amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:5 also exhibits several potential transmembrane domains as identified by HMM analysis. SEQ ID NO:9 is 2309 nucleic acids in length and shows similarity from about nucleic acid 104 to about nucleic acid 785 with a human polycystic kidney disease-associated protein gene (g790818).

10 SEQ ID NO:12 is 127 amino acid residues in length and shows about 50% sequence identity from about residue 37 to about residue 106 with a tobacco LIM-domain-containing protein (g1841464). The LIM domain is a cysteine-rich, zinc-binding motif of about 60 amino-acid residues that plays a potential role in DNA binding and regulation (Perez-Alvarado et al. (1994) Nat Struct Biol 1: 388-398). PFAM analysis shows that residues 40 to 97 of SEQ ID NO:12
15 encompasses the LIM domain. SEQ ID NO:13 is 93 amino acids in length and has a potential signal peptide sequence encompassing residues 1-18. SEQ ID NO:13 also exhibits a potential transmembrane domain encompassing residues 47 to 69. SEQ ID NO:14 is 225 amino acids in length and has about 32% sequence identity from about residue 5 to about residue 135 with a mouse high affinity IgE receptor beta subunit (g309225). SEQ ID NO:15 is 547 amino acid
20 residues in length and has about 35% sequence identity from about residue 413 to about 546 with a rat beta-chimaerin, a GTPase-activating protein expressed exclusively in the testis at the onset of sexual maturation (g203117). PFAM analysis shows that SEQ ID NO:15 has sequence homology from about residue 353 to about residue 523 with the GTPase-activator protein for Rho-like GTPases. SEQ ID NO:16 is 265 amino acids in length and shows about 93% sequence identity
25 from about residue 39 to about residues 265 with Maxp1, a rat protein which interacts with Mss4, a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (g2459833), and about 91% sequence identity from about residue 38 to about residue 265 with Nore1, a mouse putative Ras effector that plays an essential role in transmitting growth and differentiation signals received from Ras proteins(g2997698). This is confirmed by PFAM analysis that shows that SEQ ID NO:16 from about residue 119 to
30 about residue 211 matches a Ras association domain which interacts directly with the Ras proteins. SEQ ID NO:17 is 394 amino acids in length and exhibits a potential signal peptide sequence encompassing residues 1 to 19 and a potential transmembrane domain encompassing residues 273 to 295.

VI Homology Searching for Inflammation Genes and the Proteins

Polynucleotide sequences, SEQ ID NOS: 1-11, and polypeptide sequences, SEQ ID NOS: 12-17, were queried against databases derived from sources such as GenBank and SwissProt. These databases, which contain previously identified and annotated sequences, were searched for regions of similarity using BLAST (Altschul, supra) and Smith-Waterman alignment (Smith, supra). BLAST searched for matches and reported only those that satisfied the probability thresholds of 10^{-25} or less for nucleotide sequences and 10^{-8} or less for polypeptide sequences.

The polypeptide sequences were also analyzed for known motif patterns using MOTIFS, SPSCAN, BLIMPS, and Hidden Markov Model (HMM)-based protocols. MOTIFS (Genetics Computer Group, Madison WI) searches polypeptide sequences for patterns that match those defined in the Prosite Dictionary of Protein Sites and Patterns (Bairoch et al. supra), and displays the patterns found and their corresponding literature abstracts. SPSCAN (Genetics Computer Group) searches for potential signal peptide sequences using a weighted matrix method (Nielsen et al. (1997) Prot Eng 10:1-6). Hits with a score of 5 or greater were considered. BLIMPS uses a weighted matrix analysis algorithm to search for sequence similarity between the polypeptide sequences and those contained in BLOCKS, a database consisting of short amino acid segments, or blocks, of 3-60 amino acids in length, compiled from the PROSITE database (Henikoff and Henikoff, supra; Bairoch et al. supra), and those in PRINTS, a protein fingerprint database based on non-redundant sequences obtained from sources such as SwissProt, GenBank, PIR, and NRL-3D (Attwood et al. (1997) J Chem Inf Comput Sci 37:417-424). For the purposes of the present invention, the BLIMPS searches reported matches with a cutoff score of 1000 or greater and a cutoff probability value of 1.0×10^{-3} . HMM-based protocols were based on a probabilistic approach and searched for consensus primary structures of gene families in the protein sequences (Eddy, supra; Sonnhammer et al. supra). More than 500 known protein families with cutoff scores ranging from 10 to 50 bits were selected for use in this invention.

VII Labeling and Use of Individual Hybridization Probes

Oligonucleotides are designed using state-of-the-art software such as OLIGO 4.06 software (National Biosciences) and labeled by combining 50 pmol of each oligomer, 250 μ Ci of [γ - 32 P] adenosine triphosphate (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech), and T4 polynucleotide kinase (NEN Life Science Products, Boston MA). The labeled oligonucleotides are substantially purified using a SEPHADEX G-25 superfine resin column (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). An aliquot containing 10^7 counts per minute of the labeled probe is used in a typical membrane-based hybridization analysis of human genomic DNA digested with one of the following endonucleases: Ase I, Bgl II, Eco RI, Pst I, Xba I, or Pvu II (NEN Life Science Products).

The DNA from each digest is fractionated on a 0.7 percent agarose gel and transferred to

NYTRANPLUS membranes (Schleicher & Schuell, Durham NH). Hybridization is carried out for 16 hours at 40°C. To remove nonspecific signals, blots are sequentially washed at room temperature under increasingly stringent conditions up to 0.1 x saline sodium citrate and 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate. After XOMAT AR film (Eastman Kodak, Rochester NY) is exposed to the blots for several hours, hybridization patterns are compared.

VIII Production of Specific Antibodies

Any of the SEQ ID NOs:12-17, or fragments thereof, substantially purified using polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (Harrington (1990) Methods Enzymol 182:488-495) or other purification techniques, is used to immunize rabbits and to produce antibodies using standard protocols.

Alternatively, the amino acid sequence is analyzed using LASERGENE software (DNASTAR, Madison WI) to determine regions of high immunogenicity, and a corresponding oligopeptide is synthesized and used to raise antibodies by means known to those of skill in the art. Methods for selection of appropriate epitopes, such as those near the C-terminus or in hydrophilic regions are well described in the art. Typically, oligopeptides 15 residues in length are synthesized using an ABI 431A Peptide synthesizer (PE Biosystems) using Fmoc-chemistry and coupled to KLH (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis MO) by reaction with N-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester to increase immunogenicity. Rabbits are immunized with the oligopeptide-KLH complex in complete Freund's adjuvant. Resulting antisera are tested for antipeptide activity by, for example, by binding the peptide to plastic, blocking with 1% BSA, reacting with rabbit antisera, washing, and reacting with radio-iodinated goat anti-rabbit IgG.

What is claimed is:

1. A substantially purified polynucleotide comprising a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes in a plurality of biological samples, wherein each known inflammation gene is selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase.

2. The polynucleotide of claim 1, comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from:

(a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1- 11;

(b) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:12-17;

10 (c) a polynucleotide sequence having at least 70% identity to the polynucleotide sequence of (a) or (b);

(d) a polynucleotide sequence which is complementary to the polynucleotide sequence of (a), (b), or (c);

15 (e) a polynucleotide sequence comprising at least 18 sequential nucleotides of the polynucleotide sequence of (a),(b), (c), or (d); and

(f) a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the polynucleotide of (a),(b),(c), (d) or (e).

3. A substantially purified polypeptide comprising the gene product of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes in a plurality of biological samples, wherein each known inflammation gene is selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase.

4. The polypeptide of claim 3, comprising a polypeptide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

25 (a) the polypeptide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:12-17;

(b) a polypeptide sequence having at least 85% identity to the polypeptide sequence of (a); and

(c) a polypeptide sequence comprising at least 6 sequential amino acids of the polypeptide sequence of (a) or (b).

30 5. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 2.

6. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 5.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the polynucleotide of claim 2 or the polypeptide of claim 3 in conjunction with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier.

8. An antibody which specifically binds to the polypeptide of claim 4.
9. A method for diagnosing a disease or condition associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes, wherein each known inflammation gene is selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) providing a sample comprising one of more of said coexpressed genes;
 - (b) hybridizing the polynucleotide of claim 2 to said coexpressed genes under conditions effective to form one or more hybridization complexes;
 - (c) detecting the hybridization complexes; and
 - (d) comparing the levels of the hybridization complexes with the level of hybridization complexes in a non-diseased sample, wherein the altered level of hybridization complexes compared with the level of hybridization complexes of a nondiseased sample correlates with the presence of the disease or condition.
10. A method for treating or preventing a disease associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes in a subject in need, wherein each known inflammation gene is selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase, the method comprising the step of administering to said subject in need the pharmaceutical composition of claim 7 in an amount effective for treating or preventing said disease.
11. A method for treating or preventing a disease associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes in a subject in need, wherein each known inflammation gene is selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase, the method comprising the step of administering to said subject in need the antibody of claim 8 in an amount effective for treating or preventing said disease.
12. A method for treating or preventing a disease associated with the altered expression of a gene that is coexpressed with one or more known inflammation genes in a subject in need, wherein each known inflammation gene is selected from the group consisting of CD16, L-selectin, Src-like adapter protein, IP-30, superoxidase homoenzyme subunits, alpha-1-antitrypsin, Clq-A, 5-lipoxygenase activating protein, and SRC family tyrosine kinase, the method comprising the step of administering to said subject in need the polynucleotide sequence of claim 2 in an amount

effective for treating or preventing said disease.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> INCYTE PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
WALKER, Michael G.
VOLKMUTH, Wayne
KLINGLER, Tod M.

<120> INFLAMMATION-ASSOCIATED GENES

<130> PB-0006 PCT

<140> To Be Assigned

<141> Herewith

<150> 09/195,292

<151> 1998-11-18

<160> 17

<170> PERL Program

<210> 1

<211> 1298

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 402234CB1

<400> 1

```
gggacatgac ttagggaaaag tcccaaccgg aatcccccca gcccctgcct gtcaacaccc 60
cccaccctgc aggctggggc cgggctggcg gggccctccc gactgacttc cccttgacga 120
accacgaggc tgccgcttct ccacccgagg cttccacctc caacgagcca tggtccaggc 180
tgacgagagcc gccacggcca cccctctca tgacgccaaa ggccggcgga gcagcacggc 240
gcagcgctcc aagtccttca gcctgcgggc ccaggtgaag gagacctgcg ccgcctgcca 300
gaagaccgtg taccocatgg agcggctggt ggccgacaag ctcatcttcc acaactcttg 360
cttctgctgc aagcactgtc acaccaagct cagcctgggc agctacgcgc cgctgcacgg 420
ggagttctac tgcaaacccc acttccagca gctgtttaag agcaaaggca actacgacga 480
ggggtttggc cgcaagcagc acaaggagct ctgggcccac aaggaggtgg accccggcac 540
caagacggcc tgaggcctct gtaaccttcc acccctctg cggaaggcct ggagccggca 600
gggggaaggc gggaaggagg tcgagctggg cttgcgtggg ggccaggtgg gaagggggatg 660
aggcttgctc aggcgtaggg gaccagggca gggctctgct ccaggactcc ttccttcttc 720
cttctccgcg agccgggtgag gggttggaag ccaggattgg ggtctgcccc ccaccctgct 780
tctgcttgcg ttcagcctcc ctccccacct caccacagga cccctggga ggcccccaag 840
cccagctccc ctatctaggt gccttttctc cagcaaggag tcagcatgcc cccctcaggg 900
tcccaagctc cctcactgcc accggagact gtgtggcccc cacgtctccc catctacctc 960
tacccttaac ctgtttctga gccacggaga caggaggagg ggagcgcgac agtgccacct 1020
gttgggcatc ataaatgcc ctgcagccca tgggggagga gatgggggaa tgaggccacc 1080
ctgcctctgc agggcaaggc agggcctgcc ccagtggggc ttgggacctc ctcgaaccac 1140
cagcgtggag aagcagaagc aaaagcactc gccaggctgc agcctcaggc actggcaggg 1200
gctggtgcgg cccactccc ctccccgct cccatttgtg cccatcctgt tgtgaccaac 1260
cccgttttaa acatgtttca atagatccaa aaaaaaaaa 1298
```

<210> 2

<211> 532

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Incyte ID No.: 569989CB1

<400> 2
cccacgcgtc cgccttgaca ccagcagggt gacatccgct attgctactt ctctgctccc 60
ccacagttcc tctggacttc tctggaccac agtccctctgc cagacccttg ccagacccca 120
gtccaccatg atccatcttg gtcacatcct ctccctgctt ttgctcccag tggctgcagc 180
tcagacgact ccaggagaga gatcatcact ccctgccttt taccctggca cttcaggctc 240
ttgttccgga tgtgggtccc tctctctgcc gctcctggca ggctcgtgg ctgctgatgc 300
ggtggcatcg ctgctcatcg tgggggcggg gttcctgtgc gcacgcccac gccgcagccc 360
cgcccaagaa gatggcaaaag tctacatcaa catgccaggc aggggctgac cctcctgcag 420
cttggacctt tgacttctga cctctcctc ctggatggtg tgtggtggca caggaacccc 480
cgccccaact tttggattgt aataaaacaa ttgaaacacc aaaaaaaaaa aa 532

<210> 3
<211> 1229
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Incyte ID No.: 706377CB1

<400> 3
cagagagccg cggggaccat ggagccggtg ccgctgcagg acttcgtgcg cgccttggac 60
cccgcctccc tcccgcgcgt gctgcgggtc tgctcggggg tctacttcga gggtccatc 120
tatgagatct ctgggaatga gtgctgcctc tccacggggg acctgatcaa ggtcacccag 180
gtccgcctcc agaaggtggt ctgtgagaac ccgaagacca gccagaccat ggagctcgcc 240
cccaacttcc aggtcttctc aagtcttagg attgcagcaa cacgctcggc tgcccaaac 300
caaggcgaaag acctggccag agttcatcaa ggatggctcc agtacgtaca gcaagattcc 360
tgccacagg aagggccaca ggccgctaag ccccaaaggc aggatctaga tgatgatgaa 420
catgattatg aagaaatact tgagcaattt cagaaaacca tctaagtgtc ggaggaacca 480
cgcttccctaa ctgctgcttc tcaggggaatc cgacaccagc caaccatttt aagcctctaa 540
aagacctcgg gcaagtctca cagaaactga gctgcagacg gggagtagct ttgtggaaac 600
tgattttgat gacactgcac cagcttccct caggttctag attcttgcta cttagggcgg 660
gctggtttgg acctaacatc tcgcacgtga ctccctcagc ctccagacct tgggatgcag 720
agcagctggc agggttcctc tcaatcctgc aaccccagct gtcccaccgg tggatgcaga 780
ggggaatccg aggccatcaa ccttgggtgac agcagcgagc tgccaatgct gatcacactg 840
catgggagat tttgttaacg tctgccaccc ccactctcac cccaagctc taagcccccg 900
ggaggcctgg actgtcttcc tcatctctgt agcaccaagc ctgatagatc tgtatatggt 960
aaacaggggt ttaaccacat gtggttaaca tggattaatg tgggaacttg gcttcaagaa 1020
cacaacctta ggaccttggg ccccaaaagc tgggtggtgaa atgaggagga gccaatTTaa 1080
gaagacctt atggagacct gaggctgcag aaactggtag gtttcatcag gtggttaaag 1140
tcgtcaaagt tgtaagtgc taaccaagat tatttcattt taaaaccata gaataaaaaat 1200
gacacctgag cttctctaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1229

<210> 4
<211> 1261
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Incyte ID No.: 1221361CB1

<400> 4
cggacgcgtg ggcggacgcg tggcggacgc gtgggcggac gcgtgggcgc gatgggcctc 60
ttggaacatt ggtgtgttca tctgcattcg atgtgctgga atccacagga atctgggggt 120
gcacatatcc agggtaaaagt cagttaacct cgaccagtgg actcaagaac agattcagtg 180
catgcaagag atgggaaatg gaaaggcaaa ccgactttat gaagcctatc tctctgagac 240


```

ctttcggcga cctcagatag acccagctgt tgaaggattt attcgagaca aatatgagaa 300
gaagaaatac atggaccgaa gtctggacat caatgccttt aggaaagaaa aagatgacaa 360
gtggaaaaga gggagcgaa cagttccaga aaaaaaattg gaacctgttg tttttgagaa 420
ggtgaaaatg ccacagaaaa aagaagaccc acagctacct cggaaaagct ccccgaaatc 480
cacagcgctt gtcattgatt tgttgggcct tgatgctcct gtggcctgct ccattgcaaa 540
tagtaagacc agcaataccc tagagaagga tttagatctg ttggcctctg ttccatcccc 600
ttcttcttcg ggttccagaa aggttgtagg ttccatgcca actgcaggga gtgccggctc 660
tgttcttgaa aatctgaacc tgtttccgga gccagggagc aaatcagaag aaataggcaa 720
gaaacagctc tctaaagact ccattctttc actgtatgga tcccagacgc ctcaaatgcc 780
tactcaagca atgttcatgg ctcccgtca gatggcatat cccacagcct accccagctt 840
ccccggggtt acacctccta acagcataat ggggagcatg atgcctccac cagtaggcat 900
ggttgctcag ccaggagctt ctgggatggt tgcccccatg gccatgcctg caggctatat 960
gggtggcatg caggcatcaa tgatgggtgt gccgaatgga atgatgacca cccagcaggc 1020
tggtacatg gcaggcatgg cagctatgcc ccagactgtg tatggggtcc agccagctca 1080
gcagctgcaa tggaaacctta ctcatgatg ccagcagatg gctgggatga acttctatgg 1140
agccaatggc atgatgaact atggacagtc aatgagtggc ggaaatggac aggcagcaaa 1200
tcagactctc agtctcaga tgtggaaata aaaacaaac accttgata aaaaaaaaaa 1260
a 1261

```

<210> 5

<211> 1340

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 1335016CB1

<400> 5

```

ccctcggaat tcggctcgag cagcaactcg cccctctacc tcgggacccg gtttgagtg 60
accatgatgg ggcaggcctt ggcttttggg ctgggcagcc tcatgctgcg cttttatgtg 120
gacattaacc agatgccaga aggtgggtat agcctgacca taaaggaccc ccgatgggtg 180
ggtgcttggg ggctgggttt cctcatcgct gccggtgcag tggccctggc tgccatcccc 240
tacttcttct tccccaaagg aatgcccaag gaaaaacgtg agcttcagtt tcggcgaaag 300
gtcttagcag tcacagactc acctgccagg aagggaagg actctccctc taagcagagc 360
cctggggagt ccacgaagaa gcaggatggc ctagtccaga ttgcacaaa cctgactgtg 420
atccagtcca ttaaagtctt ccccagggtg ctgctgcaga ccctacgcca ccccatcttc 480
ctgctggtgg tctgtcccca ggtatgcttg tcatccatgg ctgcgggcat ggccaccttc 540
ctgcccaagt tcttgagagc ccagttttcc atcacagcct cctacgcca cctgctcatc 600
ggctgctctc ctttcccttc ggtcatcggt ggcacgtggt tgggtggcgt cctggtcaag 660
cggtccacc tgggccctgt gggatgcggt gccctttgcc tgctgggat gctgctgtgc 720
ctcttcttca gctgcccgtt cttctttatc ggctgctcca gccaccagat tgcgggcatc 780
acacaccaga ccagtcccca ccctgggctg gagctgtctc caagctgcat ggaggcctgc 840
tctgcccatt tggacggctt taacctgtgc tgcgacccca gcaactcgtg ggaatacatc 900
acaccctgcc acgcaggctg ctcaagctgg tgggtccagg atgctctgga caacagccag 960
agtctcccca cctcccaccc tcatgctggg catcagcatc taaacctgag gctcctccag 1020
ggagagacct gggctgcaat ggctggtgca gaagaacctg ttgatgggtc atagtccttc 1080
agaagccagc caggcaccac ctgggcctga gagcccttcc agagaccccc aggccttggc 1140
aggtggagca gtgaactcct gtggatatgg gaaccgattc aaatccttct taggcctcta 1200
actgactctg ttaccttagg caaattatct aactagtgcc tcagtttctt ggtctgtaaa 1260
ataggggaga tattattaag tgcctactac agagcaggaa tgtgctgaat aaatgcttta 1320
cctggatgaa aaaaaaaaaa 1340

```

<210> 6

<211> 2192

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 2349263CB1

<400> 6

```

ttctttctct atattatgat tactagcact attactgtta ttagttacat gttattgaaa 60
gcttcaaagc agcataggtc ttttataaat atttttgctc atctttatga caattctcca 120
gtgttggtat tgctcctcta ttttaacagat tagaaaaactg aagcttcaag aacagacttg 180
cctaacaaca ggaaacttgt atgtctcgaa gtggcaattc acacataagg ctccatgact 240
cctgaactct cacaaatatt agttggctct tttcatgggt ttactgaagt tgctagaagt 300
ttacagaaaa ggaagtgcag gaacatttca caaatctaca atctgtgagt atcacatcct 360
gtatagctgt aaacactgga ataaggagg gctgatgact ttcagaagat gaaggtaagt 420
agaaaccgtt gatgggactg agaaaccaga gttaaaacct ctttgagact tctgaggact 480
cagctggaac caacgggcac agttggcaac accatcatga catcacaacc tgttcccaat 540
gagaccatca tagtgctccc atcaaatgtc atcaacttct cccaagcaga gaaaccgaa 600
cccaccaacc aggggcagga tagcctgaag aaacatctac acgcagaaat caaagttatt 660
gggactatcc agatcttggt tggcatgatg gtattgagct tggggatcat tttggcatct 720
gcttctctct ctccaaatct tacccaagtg acttctacac tgttgaaactc tgcttaccct 780
ttcataggac cctttttttt tatcatctct ggctctctat caatcgccac agagaaaagg 840
ttaaccaagc ttttggtgca tagcagcctg gttggaagca ttctgagtgc tctgtctgcc 900
ctgggtgggt tcattatcct gtctgtcaaa caggccacct taaatcctgc ctactgcag 960
tgtgagttgg acaaaaaataa tataccaaca agaagttatg tttcttactt ttatcatgat 1020
tcactttata ccacggactg ctatacagcc aaagccagtc tggctggaac tctctctctg 1080
atgctgattt gcactctgct ggaattctgc ctactgctgt tcaactgctg gctgcggtgg 1140
aaacaggctt actctgactt ccctggggtg agtgtgctgg ccggcttcac ttaaccttgc 1200
ctagtgtatc ttatccctgc actgtgttga gtatgtcacc aagagtggta gaaggaacaa 1260
ccagccaatc acgagataca catgggaggg catttgcatt gtgatggaag acagagaaga 1320
aaagcagatg gcaattgagt agctgataag ctgaaaattc actggatatg aaaatagtta 1380
atcatgagaa atcaactgat tcaatcttcc tattttgtca gcgaaggaa tgagactctg 1440
ggaagttaaa tgactggcct ggcattatgc tatgagtttg tgcccttgct gaggacacta 1500
gaacctggct tgccctccct ataagcagaa acaatttctg ccacaaccac tagtctcttt 1560
aatagtattg acttggtaaa gggcatttac acacgtaact ggatccagt aatgtcttat 1620
gctctgcatt tgcccctggg gatcttaaaa ttcgtttgcc tttttaaagc tatattaaaa 1680
atgtattgtt gaatcaaac cctatggact tattgcttta ttaactgaa ttaaaaagcc 1740
ttgatttatc caaaattgta ttatagagt tagaattgaat actagggtga taaattgcaa 1800
ttatttgaag aacctggtga tatgtctctac ttatcttggg ttagctaaga attctatgta 1860
tacagttgga aaaatggcat atatacatct atcttgaacc tgattgaagt ctgaagacct 1920
aacatatttt gtttcttcta gagtgtactt ttctgcctc acagttacat tggtaattct 1980
ggcatgtcct caaaaatgac tcatgactgt ggtatgaaag aactattgac ttcttaagaa 2040
aaaagggaga aatattaatc agaaaattga ttcttatgat aatatggaaa agttaaccat 2100
tatagaaaag caaagcttga gtttctctaa tgtaagcttt taaagtaatg aacattaaaa 2160
aaaaccatta tttcactgtc aaaaaaaaaa aa 2192

```

<210> 7

<211> 1992

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 2471716CB1

<400> 7

```

agaaaaactgt gagagagaga atttttaaaa agcagctggg gctgaggtt tctccccag 60
tacctgggt cacctcagcc cagagctggc ggcaggcccc cagcccctca tgtcagagcc 120
ccctgtgtac tgtaacctgg tggaccttcg ccgctgtcct cggctcccac cccagggccc 180
tgcatgcccc ctgctgcaga ggctggatgc ctgggagcag cacctggacc ccaactctgg 240
acgctgtctc tacataaatt cactgactgg ctgcaagtc tggaagcccc cgcgcgcag 300
tcgcagcgag acgaaccctg gctccatgga ggggacacag accctgaaga ggaacaatga 360
tgtcctgcaa cctcaggcaa agggcttcag atctgacaca gggaccccag aaccgcttga 420
cccacagggt tcaactcagcc tcagccaacg cactcgcag cttgaccctc cagccttga 480
ggccccctga cctctgccgc agctcctgga cgacccccat gaggtggaag agtcgggtct 540
gctcaacatg accaagattg cccaagggg gcgcaagctc aggaagaact ggggcccgtc 600
ttgggtgggt ttaacgggta acagcctggg gttctaccga gagccaccgc cgacagcgcc 660
ctcctcaggc tggggaccag cgggtagccg gcccgaaagt agcgtggacc tgcgcggggc 720
ggccctggcg cacggccgcc acctgtccag ccgcccgaac gtctgcaca tccgcacgat 780

```

```
ccctggccac gagttcctgc tgcagtcgga ccacgagaca gagctgcgag cctggcaccg 840
cgcgctgcgg actgtcatcg agcggctgga tcgggagaac cccctggagc tgcgtctgtc 900
gggctctgga cccgcggagc tgagcgccgg ggaggacgaa gaagaggagt cggagctggt 960
gtccaagccg ctgctgcgcc tcagcagccg ccggagctcc attcgggggc ccgaaggcac 1020
cgagcagaac cgcgctgcga acaactaaa gcggctcatc gcgaagagac cgcccttaca 1080
aagcctgcag gagcggggtc tgctccgaga ccagggtgttc ggctgccagt tggaaatcact 1140
ctgccagcgg gaaggagaca cgggtgccag ctttttgagg ctctgcattg ctgctgtgga 1200
taaaagaggt ctatagtgtg atggcattta tcgggtgagc gggaacttgg cagtgggtcca 1260
gaagccttcg tttctgtgtg acagagagcg tgcggtcacc tccgatggga ggtatgtgtt 1320
cccagaacag ccaggacaag aaggtcgggt agatttggac agtactgagt gggatgacat 1380
tcatgtgttc accggagccc tgaagctttt tctccgggag ctgccccagc ctctggtgcc 1440
accactgctg ctgccccatt tccgtgctgc ccttgcactc tccgaatcag agcagtgcct 1500
ctctcagata caagaattaa taggctcaat gccaaagccc aacctgaca ctctacggta 1560
cctcctggag catttatgca ggggtatagc acactcagat aagaatcgca tgacaccca 1620
caacctggga attgtgtttg gaccaaccct gtttcggcca gagcaggaga catctgaccc 1680
agcagcccat gctctctacc cagggcagct ggtccagctg atgtcacca acttcaccag 1740
cctcttcccc tgatgcaggg aaggaagaag agaaaacata tttccggcta tctctggtgq 1800
tgagaggctg gtgttctgtt ttgaggatat ccttttaaatt ctcccaaattg actgtctcta 1860
tcttcatgag tgtgacttga ggtgttgga tggttgagg agcttctcta aagaggaaag 1920
tgagtggatt aacccctgct tctcttcttg ttccctgtta tcattctctc ccgaacataa 1980
taatacataa gt 1992
```

<210> 8
<211> 3144
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc feature
<223> Incyte ID No.: 2726173CB1

```
<400> 8
ccttgatgag ctggcggcct cggccgggaa ctccggggta gatgaccgtg gacagcagca 60
tgagcagtggt gtagtcagc ctggacgagg aactggaaga ctgcttcttc actgctaaga 120
ctaccttttt cagaaatgag cagagcaaac atctttcaaa gaatgtctgt aaacctgtgg 180
aggagacaca gcgccccccc aactgcagg agatcaagca gaagatcgac agctacaaca 240
cgcgagagaa gaactgcctg ggcattgaaac tgagtgaaga cggcacctac acgggtttca 300
tcaaagtgca tctgaaactc cggcggcctg tgacgggtgc tgcgtgggac cgccccagc 360
ccatctatga tgccatcaag gaggtgaacc tggcgggtac cagggacaag cggacatcct 420
tctacctgcc cctagatgcc atcaagcagc tgacatcag cagcaccacc accgtcagt 480
aggatcatcca ggggtgctc aagaagttca tgggtgtgga caatccccag aagtttgcac 540
tttttaagcg gatacacaag gacggacaag tgctcttcca gaaactctcc attgctgacc 600
gccccctcta cctgcgcctg cttgctgggc ctgacacgga ggtcctcaac tttgtgctaa 660
aggagaatga aactggagag gtagagtggg atgccttctc catccctgaa cttcagaact 720
tctaacaat cctggaaaaa gaggagcagg acaaaatcca acaagtcaa aagaagtatg 780
acaagtttag gcagaaactg gaggagcct taagagaatc ccagggcaaa cctgggtaac 840
cggctcctgct tctctctcct ctggtgcatt cagatttatt tgtattatta attattattt 900
tgcaacagac actttttctc aggcacatctc tggcagggtg atttgtgcct gccagcagt 960
tccagctgtg gcaaaagtct cttccatgga caagtgtttg cacggggggt cagctgtgcc 1020
cgccccccag ctgtgcccga ccacagatc tgccaaggat cagaactcat gtgaaacaaa 1080
cagctgacgt cctctctcga tctgcaagcc tttcaccaac caaatagttg cctctctcgt 1140
caccaaaactg gaacctcaca ccagccggca aaggaaggaa gaaaggtttt agagctgtgt 1200
gttctttctc tggtttgat tcttctttga gttctcttac ttgccacgta caggaccatt 1260
atztatgagt gaaaagttgt agcacattcc ttttgagggt ctgagctaag cccttgaaag 1320
cagggtaatg ctcataaaag gactgttccc gcggccccc aaaggcctgtt gttcacactt 1380
aagggaagtt tataaagcta ctggccccag atgtcagggt taaggagcac caaagctgag 1440
gctggctcag agatctccag agaagctgca gctgcctg gccctggctc tggccctggc 1500
ccacattgca catggaacc caaagcgata tatctgcgta tgtgtgttac ttagtcacat 1560
ctttgtcaac aaactgttctg tttttaagtt acaaatttga atttaattgt gtcacatcag 1620
tcatgtgttt ccccaaaggg aagccagtc ttgaccattt aaaaagtctc ctgctaagta 1680
tggaatcag acagtaagag aaagccaaaa agcaatgcag agaaaggtgt ccaagctgtc 1740
ttcagccttc cccagctaaa gagcagagga gggcctgggc tacttgggtt ccccatcggc 1800
```

```

ctccagcact gcctccctcc tcccactgcg actctctggat ctccaggtgc tgcccaagga 1860
gttgcccttga ttacagagag gggagcctcc aattcgcca acttgagtc ctttctgtt 1920
tgaagcatgg gccagaccg gcactgcgct cggagagccg gtgggcctgg cctccccgtc 1980
gacctcagtg cctttttgtt ttacagagag aataggagta gggcgagttt gcctgaagct 2040
ctgctgctgg cttctcctgc caggaagtga acaatggcgg cgggtgtgga gacaaggcca 2100
ggagagcccc cggttcagtat gggttgaggg tcacagacct ccctcccatc tgggtgcctg 2160
agttttgact ccaatcagtg ataccagacc acattgacag ggaggatcaa attcctgact 2220
tacatttgca ctggcttctt gtttaggctg aatcctaaaa taaattagtc aaaaaattcc 2280
aacaagtagc caggactgca gagacactcc agtgcagagg gagaaggact tgtaattttc 2340
aaagcagggc lggttttcca acccagcctc tgagaaacca tttctttgct atcctctgcc 2400
ttcccaagtc cctcttggtt cggttcaagc ccaagcttgt tcgtgtagct tcagaagttc 2460
cctctccgac ccaggctgag tccatactgc ccctgatccc agaaggaaatg ctgacccttc 2520
gtcgtatgaa ctgtgcatag tctccagagc ttcaaaggca acacaagctc gcaactctaa 2580
gattttttta aaccacaaaa accctggtta gccatctcat gctcagcctt atcacttccc 2640
tcccttttaga aactctctcc ctgctgtata ttaaaaggag cagggtggaga gtcattttcc 2700
ttcgtcctgc atgtctctaa cattaataga aggcattggt cctgctgcaa ccgctgtgaa 2760
tgctgctgag aacctccctc tatggggatg gctattttat ttttgagaag gaaaaaaaaa 2820
gtcatgtata tatacacata aaggcatata gctatatata aagagataag ggtgtttatg 2880
aaatgagaaa attattggac aattcagact ttactaaagc acagttagac ccaaggccta 2940
tgctgaggtc taaacctctg aaaaaagtat agtatcgagt acccgttccc tcccagaggt 3000
gggagtaact gctggttagt ccttctttgg ttgtgttgct cagtgtgtaa gtgtttgtt 3060
ccaggatatt ttctttttta atgtctttct tatatgggtt ttaaaaaaaa gtaataaaag 3120
cctgttgcaa aaatgaaaaa aaaa 3144

```

<210> 9

<211> 2309

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 3054032CB1

<400> 9

```

aaggggcccc ggaagatcaa gttgctgagg agaaatgggg aggaagtttt cctgagtgcc 60
tatgatgacc taagtcacct tctgggacct aaacccccaa tctggaaggg ttcaggaggt 120
ctggaggagg aggcagcagg atgtggaagg caggctctgg gacagggttg ggaagagcag 180
gcatgctggg aagttgggga ggacaagcag gctgagcctg gaggcaggct agacatcagg 240
gaagaggcag agggaagtcc agagaccaag gtggaggctg gaaaggccag tgaggataga 300
ggggaggctg ggggaagcca agagacaaaa gtcagattga gagaaggagg tagggaagag 360
acagaggcca aggaagagaa gtccaaaggc cagaagaagg ctgacagtat ggaggctaaa 420
ggtgtggagg aaccaggagg agatgagtat acagatgaga aggaaaaaga aattgagaga 480
gaagaggatg aacaaagaga ggaagcccag gtagaagctg gaagggacct agagcaaggg 540
gcccaggaag atcaagttgc tgaggagaaa tgggaagtgt tacagaaaca agaggctgag 600
ggagtcagag aggatgagga caaaggacag agggagaagg ggtaccatga agcaagaaaa 660
gaccaaggag atggtgaaga cagcagaagc ccagaagcag caactgaagg aggagcaggg 720
gaggtcagca aggaacggga gagtggggat ggagaggctg agggagacca gagggtgga 780
gggtactatt tagaagagga caccctctct gaaggttcag gtgtagcgtc cctggaggtt 840
gactgtgcca aagagggcaa tctcactct tctgagatgg aagaggtagc cccacagcca 900
cctcagccag aggatgga gcctgagggg cagcccagtc cagacggctg tctatgcccc 960
tgttctcttg gcctgggtgg cgtgggcatg cgtctagctt ccactctggt tcagggtccaa 1020
caggctccgt ctgtgcctgt ggtgcccccc aagccacagt ttgccaagat gcccagtgc 1080
atgtgtagca agattcatgt ggcacctgca aatccatgcc cgaggcctgg ccggttgat 1140
gggactcctg gagaaaggcc ttgggggtcc cgagcttctc gatcctcttg gaggaatggg 1200
ggtagtcttt cctttgatgc tctgtggccc ctagcccggg accgcaaaag gactgaggct 1260
caaggagtgc ggcaaccca gacctgtact gagggtgggg attactgcct catcccaga 1320
acctcccctt gtagcatgat ctctgcccac tctcctcggc cccttagctg cctggagctc 1380
ccatctgaag gtgcagaagg gtctggatcc cggagtctgc ttagtctgcc ccccagagaa 1440
ccccaggttc ctgacccctt gttgtcctct cagcgagat catatgcatt tgaaacacag 1500
gctaaccctg ggaaagggtg aggaactgtg ttaggaccac agccctgggc aaaggggacc 1560
agcaagttgt cttgaatctc cagggttctt gactagctgt ctctctgca gcatgagcag 1620
ctgtagtgcc caactctata ggcttttgcc ctccagcttc tctcttgac tgtgggaggc 1680

```

actgccttgg	ttggtttacc	tgaacttgtc	tccgacacaa	agcacttata	tcttaggaga	1740
ttcccaagaa	agtcaacaag	atcttgttcc	cagggagtgg	gtcattggcc	aaaggggaaca	1800
taaggtaggc	agaaaactta	aaagagtttg	ttaaagttaa	gactggagaa	attcctccct	1860
tcctctgagc	tgtgaatctc	tcttcatgaa	agccaaaggt	agagacaggg	aggacagggc	1920
caggttaggg	ccttccacac	acaaacactt	ctagagttgc	ccattcctgt	tatgttcttg	1980
gaccctaaga	tacctcctgt	cccttttaaa	tccagattaa	gagaaacgtc	caggaagagc	2040
tctttgaagc	cctcaatatt	tgttgagggg	actggactcc	tctccagctc	cccaccctct	2100
gcctccagtc	accatgtgca	agagaggtcc	tgtacagatc	tctctgggct	ctcctttctc	2160
ctttggaata	acttgttcc	atctcaggaa	agggaatgg	tgtcactcag	gccctgggac	2220
tgtttctcca	gccaggctgg	ggccacaggt	cocactctag	tgaaggtaaa	tgtctcagaa	2280
taaaagctgt	atttttacaa	aaaaaaaaa				2309

<210> 10

<211> 1666

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 3055142CB1

<400> 10

ctgctcgaga	actgaatggc	cctgtgcaga	gccatagtcc	cactgtgggt	cctgcaatga	60
gcaggggctg	ggagtagagg	gtttctgggg	cctcaggggt	ctgggaaagc	aacagctatc	120
agagagagaa	ggccagacc	ccatagcctc	ttagattcct	ggcagtagaa	ggagaaggat	180
gggtaaattg	acctctgaag	tccctgacca	ttagcatggg	ctaggatcct	ttctagaagg	240
aagatctgag	gctctgggtc	tcagggggat	ggcttggggc	ttttctctca	accttggctg	300
agcctacccc	ttactttgcc	aaagacttga	ggaccctgta	tgtctggagt	tcagtcccct	360
acctctgtgg	gctcaggtga	ttgaaatgtg	gatgaaacat	ttctctactt	caagaccacc	420
tctcctcgca	aacaccacac	acacatggca	tgcattgtacg	cacatgcgca	cacacacacg	480
cacacacctc	aataatttct	ctcaagtttc	ctgagtctcc	agaaaaacag	cactaacgct	540
ggacctgtct	actctcagaa	cccggcacag	attctctctt	gatctccttt	tggaaatctga	600
gattcttaga	agacaggata	gggttaaatt	tagtagcagc	tcagttctag	ctaaatcact	660
agaggaagtt	aattaacttt	aaqccttcat	ttctccagca	ctaaaaatgga	gtggagagtt	720
ggggtggaaa	taagacatcc	ttaaaagggt	aaattgtctg	caaagcacct	agcccagtg	780
cgagctccca	gtaggtgttc	agtaaaagctt	agtgcctgac	ttctgaaaca	ctgattcctc	840
ctgtttggag	tcactgggat	actctcattg	ccgttgggat	gttctcact	ccttcccagt	900
tcgtggctga	ggcagaaccc	agactgaaga	gggaagagac	attccagagg	aggattgcct	960
tcgtcaggg	aaggggtggg	ctgctcaggg	gccctaccct	tcacccctct	ctgtatcaga	1020
ttggccctcc	cactcccatc	tcactctgag	tgtacaatct	tcacatcccg	caagttcact	1080
ggcactcttc	tggcacctgg	gcaagatccc	agaacagagg	atggagtga	tggcctcaca	1140
gagcttagtg	cccgaactcag	gggaaatggg	actggtgcat	gggaaatggg	cagcctagga	1200
taggacacga	gagtcctgaa	ttcaaagcaa	ccagcttgaa	gtggtttgag	aagctgggag	1260
caaacatggg	ctagagagat	agggcagaag	tcaagacgag	gatctggact	gatgtggaga	1320
aagtagccac	ggaagcatga	actgtatcct	gcacaaagtc	cctcttcccc	gcctccta	1380
tcattatgcc	caaaaggcct	tacgtgaaat	tccagcccag	agtactcatg	acttgagaga	1440
cgtggacaga	gccagcttct	accttgccctg	gccgtctctc	ccctgtctta	atgtctgctc	1500
ttgctctaag	ctccagaaga	gtggcggggc	atgtatcttc	aatatgtttt	tgtgtatgg	1560
gcaggttgct	ttattatgtg	atcaacagat	gtccaggaac	taatgagtgg	aatttaatat	1620
tattgtcaaa	taaaacttga	tttgtctctat	aaaaaaaaa	aaaaaa		1666

<210> 11

<211> 1751

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 3507924CB1

<400> 11

```

tttagaggtt cctgtttgca tctctgcaac cacttcagaa ggcacgtgtt tggtttgctc 60
tgagcctaac cttagagtgt cgcagcagtc ttccagttga gcttggggac tgcagctgtg 120
gggagatttc agtgcattgc ctcccctggg tgctcttcat cttggatttg aaagttaga 180
gcagcatgtt ttgcccactg aaactcatcc tgctgccagt gttactggat tattccttgg 240
gcctgaatga cttgaatgtt tccccgcctg agctaacagt ccatgtgggt gattcagctc 300
tgatgggatg tgttttccag agcacagaag acaaattgtat attcaagata gactggactc 360
tgtcaccagg agagcacgcc aaggacgaat atgtgctata ctattactcc aatctcagt 420
tgcttattgg gcgcttccag aaccgcgtac acttgatggg ggacatctta tgcaatgatg 480
gctctctcct gctccaagat gtgcaagagg ctgaccaggg aacctatata tgtgaaatcc 540
gcctcaaagg ggagagccag gtgttcaaga aggcggtggg actgcatgtg cttccagagg 600
agcccaaaga gctcatggtc catgtgggtg gattgattca gatgggatgt gttttccaga 660
gcacagaagt gaaacacgtg accaaggtag aatggatatt ttcaggacgg cgcgcaaagg 720
aggagattgt atttcgttac taccacaaac tcaggatgtc tgtggagtac tcccagagct 780
ggggccactt ccagaatcgt gtgaacctgg tgggggacat tttccgcaat gacggttcca 840
tcatgcttca aggagtggag gagtcagatg gaggaacta cacctgcagt atccacctag 900
ggaacctggt gttcaagaaa accattgtgc tgcattgtcag cccggaagag cctcgaacac 960
tggtgacccc ggcagccctg aggcctctgg tcttgggtgg taatcagttg gtgatcattg 1020
tgggaattgt ctgtgccaca atcctgctgc tccctgttct gatattgatc gtgaagaaga 1080
cctgtggaat taagagttca gtgaattcta cagtcttggg gaagaacacg aagaagacta 1140
atccagagat aaaagaaaaa ccctgccatt ttgaaagatg tgaaggggag aaacacattt 1200
actccccaat aattgtacgg gaggtgatcg aggaagaaga accaagtga aaatcagagg 1260
ccacctacat gaccatgcac ccagtttggc cttctctgag gtcagatcgg aacaactcac 1320
ttgaaaaaaa gtcaggtggg ggaatgccaa aaacacagca agccttttga gaagaatgga 1380
gagtccttcc atctcagcag cgggtggagac tctctcctgt gtgtgtcctg ggccactcta 1440
ccagtgaatt cagactcccg ctctcccgagc tgtcctcctg tctcattgtt tgggtcaatac 1500
actgaagatg gagaatttgg agcctggcag agagactgga cagctctgga ggaacaggcc 1560
tgctgagggg aggggagcat ggacttggcc tctggagtgg gacactggcc ctgggaacca 1620
ggctgagctg agtgccctca aacccccctg tggatcagac cctcctgtgg gcagggttct 1680
tagtgatga gttactggga agaatacagag ataaaaacca acccaaatca ttcctctggc 1740
aaaaaaaaa a 1751

```

<210> 12

<211> 127

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 402234CD1

<400> 12

```

Met Phe Gln Ala Ala Gly Ala Ala Gln Ala Thr Pro Ser His Asp
1 5 10 15
Ala Lys Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser Thr Val Gln Arg Ser Lys Ser Phe
20 25 30
Ser Leu Arg Ala Gln Val Lys Glu Thr Cys Ala Ala Cys Gln Lys
35 40 45
Thr Val Tyr Pro Met Glu Arg Leu Val Ala Asp Lys Leu Ile Phe
50 55 60
His Asn Ser Cys Phe Cys Cys Lys His Cys His Thr Lys Leu Ser
65 70 75
Leu Gly Ser Tyr Ala Ala Leu His Gly Glu Phe Tyr Cys Lys Pro
80 85 90
His Phe Gln Gln Leu Phe Lys Ser Lys Gly Asn Tyr Asp Glu Gly
95 100 105
Phe Gly Arg Lys Gln His Lys Glu Leu Trp Ala His Lys Glu Val
110 115 120
Asp Pro Gly Thr Lys Thr Ala
125

```

<210> 13
 <211> 93
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <223> Incyte ID No.: 569989CD1

<400> 13
 Met Ile His Leu Gly His Ile Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Val
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ala Ala Gln Thr Thr Pro Gly Glu Arg Ser Ser Leu Pro Ala
 20 25 30
 Phe Tyr Pro Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Gly Cys Gly Ser Leu
 35 40 45
 Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Ala Asp Ala Val Ala
 50 55 60
 Ser Leu Leu Ile Val Gly Ala Val Phe Leu Cys Ala Arg Pro Arg
 65 70 75
 Arg Ser Pro Ala Gln Glu Asp Gly Lys Val Tyr Ile Asn Met Pro
 80 85 90
 Gly Arg Gly

<210> 14
 <211> 225
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <223> Incyte ID No.: 2349263CD1

<400> 14
 Met Thr Ser Gln Pro Val Pro Asn Glu Thr Ile Ile Val Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Asn Val Ile Asn Phe Ser Gln Ala Glu Lys Pro Glu Pro Thr
 20 25 30
 Asn Gln Gly Gln Asp Ser Leu Lys Lys His Leu His Ala Glu Ile
 35 40 45
 Lys Val Ile Gly Thr Ile Gln Ile Leu Cys Gly Met Met Val Leu
 50 55 60
 Ser Leu Gly Ile Ile Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Phe Ser Pro Asn Phe
 65 70 75
 Thr Gln Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Leu Asn Ser Ala Tyr Pro Phe Ile
 80 85 90
 Gly Pro Phe Phe Phe Ile Ile Ser Gly Ser Leu Ser Ile Ala Thr
 95 100 105
 Glu Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Leu Leu Val His Ser Ser Leu Val Gly
 110 115 120
 Ser Ile Leu Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Gly Phe Ile Ile Leu
 125 130 135
 Ser Val Lys Gln Ala Thr Leu Asn Pro Ala Ser Leu Gln Cys Glu
 140 145 150
 Leu Asp Lys Asn Asn Ile Pro Thr Arg Ser Tyr Val Ser Tyr Phe
 155 160 165
 Tyr His Asp Ser Leu Tyr Thr Thr Asp Cys Tyr Thr Ala Lys Ala
 170 175 180
 Ser Leu Ala Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Met Leu Ile Cys Thr Leu Leu

	185		190		195
Glu Phe Cys Leu	Ala Val Leu Thr Ala	Val Leu Arg Trp Lys	Gln		
	200		205		210
Ala Tyr Ser Asp	Phe Pro Gly Val Ser	Val Leu Ala Gly Phe	Thr		
	215		220		225

<210> 15

<211> 547

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 2471716CD1

<400> 15

Met Ser Glu Pro	Pro Val Tyr Cys Asn	Leu Val Asp Leu Arg	Arg
1	5	10	15
Cys Pro Arg Ser	Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro	Ala Cys Pro Leu Leu	Gln
	20	25	30
Arg Leu Asp Ala	Trp Glu Gln His Leu	Asp Pro Asn Ser Gly	Arg
	35	40	45
Cys Phe Tyr Ile	Asn Ser Leu Thr Gly	Cys Lys Ser Trp Lys	Pro
	50	55	60
Pro Arg Arg Ser	Arg Ser Glu Thr Asn	Pro Gly Ser Met Glu	Gly
	65	70	75
Thr Gln Thr Leu	Lys Arg Asn Asn Asp	Val Leu Gln Pro Gln	Ala
	80	85	90
Lys Gly Phe Arg	Ser Asp Thr Gly Thr	Pro Glu Pro Leu Asp	Pro
	95	100	105
Gln Gly Ser Leu	Ser Leu Ser Gln Arg	Thr Ser Gln Leu Asp	Pro
	110	115	120
Pro Ala Leu Gln	Ala Pro Arg Pro Leu	Pro Gln Leu Leu Asp	Asp
	125	130	135
Pro His Glu Val	Glu Lys Ser Gly Leu	Leu Asn Met Thr Lys	Ile
	140	145	150
Ala Gln Gly Gly	Arg Lys Leu Arg Lys	Asn Trp Gly Pro Ser	Trp
	155	160	165
Val Val Leu Thr	Gly Asn Ser Leu Val	Phe Tyr Arg Glu Pro	Pro
	170	175	180
Pro Thr Ala Pro	Ser Ser Gly Trp Gly	Pro Ala Gly Ser Arg	Pro
	185	190	195
Glu Ser Ser Val	Asp Leu Arg Gly Ala	Ala Leu Ala His Gly	Arg
	200	205	210
His Leu Ser Ser	Arg Arg Asn Val Leu	His Ile Arg Thr Ile	Pro
	215	220	225
Gly His Glu Phe	Leu Leu Gln Ser Asp	His Glu Thr Glu Leu	Arg
	230	235	240
Ala Trp His Arg	Ala Leu Arg Thr Val	Ile Glu Arg Leu Asp	Arg
	245	250	255
Glu Asn Pro Leu	Glu Leu Arg Leu Ser	Gly Ser Gly Pro Ala	Glu
	260	265	270
Leu Ser Ala Gly	Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu	Glu Ser Glu Leu Val	Ser
	275	280	285
Lys Pro Leu Leu	Arg Leu Ser Ser Arg	Arg Ser Ser Ile Arg	Gly
	290	295	300
Pro Glu Gly Thr	Glu Gln Asn Arg Val	Arg Asn Lys Leu Lys	Arg
	305	310	315
Leu Ile Ala Lys	Arg Pro Pro Leu Gln	Ser Leu Gln Glu Arg	Gly
	320	325	330
Leu Leu Arg Asp	Gln Val Phe Gly Cys	Gln Leu Glu Ser Leu	Cys
	335	340	345


```

Gln Arg Glu Gly Asp Thr Val Pro Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Cys Ile
      350      355      360
Ala Ala Val Asp Lys Arg Gly Leu Asp Val Asp Gly Ile Tyr Arg
      365      370      375
Val Ser Gly Asn Leu Ala Val Val Gln Lys Leu Arg Phe Leu Val
      380      385      390
Asp Arg Glu Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Asp Gly Arg Tyr Val Phe Pro
      395      400      405
Glu Gln Pro Gly Gln Glu Gly Arg Leu Asp Leu Asp Ser Thr Glu
      410      415      420
Trp Asp Asp Ile His Val Val Thr Gly Ala Leu Lys Leu Phe Leu
      425      430      435
Arg Glu Leu Pro Gln Pro Leu Val Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro His
      440      445      450
Phe Arg Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Glu Ser Glu Gln Cys Leu Ser
      455      460      465
Gln Ile Gln Glu Leu Ile Gly Ser Met Pro Lys Pro Asn His Asp
      470      475      480
Thr Leu Arg Tyr Leu Leu Glu His Leu Cys Arg Val Ile Ala His
      485      490      495
Ser Asp Lys Asn Arg Met Thr Pro His Asn Leu Gly Ile Val Phe
      500      505      510
Gly Pro Thr Leu Phe Arg Pro Glu Gln Glu Thr Ser Asp Pro Ala
      515      520      525
Ala His Ala Leu Tyr Pro Gly Gln Leu Val Gln Leu Met Leu Thr
      530      535      540
Asn Phe Thr Ser Leu Phe Pro
      545

```

<210> 16

<211> 265

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 2726173CD1

<400> 16

```

Met Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Gly Tyr Cys Ser Leu Asp
  1      5      10      15
Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Cys Phe Phe Thr Ala Lys Thr Thr Phe Phe
      20      25      30
Arg Asn Ala Gln Ser Lys His Leu Ser Lys Asn Val Cys Lys Pro
      35      40      45
Val Glu Glu Thr Gln Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Gln Glu Ile Lys Gln
      50      55      60
Lys Ile Asp Ser Tyr Asn Thr Arg Glu Lys Asn Cys Leu Gly Met
      65      70      75
Lys Leu Ser Glu Asp Gly Thr Tyr Thr Gly Phe Ile Lys Val His
      80      85      90
Leu Lys Leu Arg Arg Pro Val Thr Val Pro Ala Gly Ile Arg Pro
      95      100      105
Gln Ser Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ile Lys Glu Val Asn Leu Ala Ala Thr
      110      115      120
Thr Asp Lys Arg Thr Ser Phe Tyr Leu Pro Leu Asp Ala Ile Lys
      125      130      135
Gln Leu His Ile Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Val Ser Glu Val Ile Gln
      140      145      150
Gly Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Met Val Val Asp Asn Pro Gln Lys Phe
      155      160      165
Ala Leu Phe Lys Arg Ile His Lys Asp Gly Gln Val Leu Phe Gln

```

	170		175		180
Lys Leu Ser Ile	Ala Asp Arg Pro Leu Tyr	Leu Arg Leu Leu	Ala		
	185		190		195
Gly Pro Asp Thr	Glu Val Leu Asn Phe	Val Leu Lys Glu Asn	Glu		
	200		205		210
Thr Gly Glu Val	Glu Trp Asp Ala Phe	Ser Ile Pro Glu Leu	Gln		
	215		220		225
Asn Phe Leu Thr	Ile Leu Glu Lys Glu	Glu Gln Asp Lys Ile	Gln		
	230		235		240
Gln Val Gln Lys	Lys Tyr Asp Lys Phe	Arg Gln Lys Leu Glu	Glu		
	245		250		255
Ala Leu Arg Glu	Ser Gln Gly Lys Pro	Gly			
	260		265		

<210> 17

<211> 394

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No.: 3507924CD1

<400> 17

Met Phe Cys Pro	Leu Lys Leu Ile Leu	Leu Pro Val Leu Leu	Asp
1	5	10	15
Tyr Ser Leu Gly	Leu Asn Asp Leu Asn	Val Ser Pro Pro Glu	Leu
	20	25	30
Thr Val His Val	Gly Asp Ser Ala Leu	Met Gly Cys Val Phe	Gln
	35	40	45
Ser Thr Glu Asp	Lys Cys Ile Phe Lys	Ile Asp Trp Thr Leu	Ser
	50	55	60
Pro Gly Glu His	Ala Lys Asp Glu Tyr	Val Leu Tyr Tyr Tyr	Ser
	65	70	75
Asn Leu Ser Val	Pro Ile Gly Arg Phe	Gln Asn Arg Val His	Leu
	80	85	90
Met Gly Asp Ile	Leu Cys Asn Asp Gly	Ser Leu Leu Leu Gln	Asp
	95	100	105
Val Gln Glu Ala	Asp Gln Gly Thr Tyr	Ile Cys Glu Ile Arg	Leu
	110	115	120
Lys Gly Glu Ser	Gln Val Phe Lys Lys	Ala Val Val Leu His	Val
	125	130	135
Leu Pro Glu Glu	Pro Lys Glu Leu Met	Val His Val Gly Gly	Leu
	140	145	150
Ile Gln Met Gly	Cys Val Phe Gln Ser	Thr Glu Val Lys His	Val
	155	160	165
Thr Lys Val Glu	Trp Ile Phe Ser Gly	Arg Arg Ala Lys Glu	Glu
	170	175	180
Ile Val Phe Arg	Tyr Tyr His Lys Leu	Arg Met Ser Val Glu	Tyr
	185	190	195
Ser Gln Ser Trp	Gly His Phe Gln Asn	Arg Val Asn Leu Val	Gly
	200	205	210
Asp Ile Phe Arg	Asn Asp Gly Ser Ile	Met Leu Gln Gly Val	Arg
	215	220	225
Glu Ser Asp Gly	Gly Asn Tyr Thr Cys	Ser Ile His Leu Gly	Asn
	230	235	240
Leu Val Phe Lys	Lys Thr Ile Val Leu	His Val Ser Pro Glu	Glu
	245	250	255
Pro Arg Thr Leu	Val Thr Pro Ala Ala	Leu Arg Pro Leu Val	Leu
	260	265	270
Gly Gly Asn Gln	Leu Val Ile Ile Val	Gly Ile Val Cys Ala	Thr

Ile Leu Leu Leu	275	Ile Val Lys Lys Thr	285
Pro Val Leu Ile Leu	290	Ile Val Lys Lys Thr Cys	300
Gly Asn Lys Ser	305	Val Leu Val Lys Asn Thr	315
Lys Lys Thr Asn	320	Lys Pro Cys His Phe Glu	330
Arg Cys Glu Gly	335	Ser Pro Ile Ile Val Arg	345
Glu Val Ile Glu	350	Glu Lys Ser Glu Ala Thr	360
Tyr Met Thr Met	365	Ser Leu Arg Ser Asp Arg	375
Asn Asn Ser Leu	380	Gly Gly Met Pro Lys Thr	390
Gln Gln Ala Phe			